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# SATURDAY NIGHT

NOVEMBER 27, 1943

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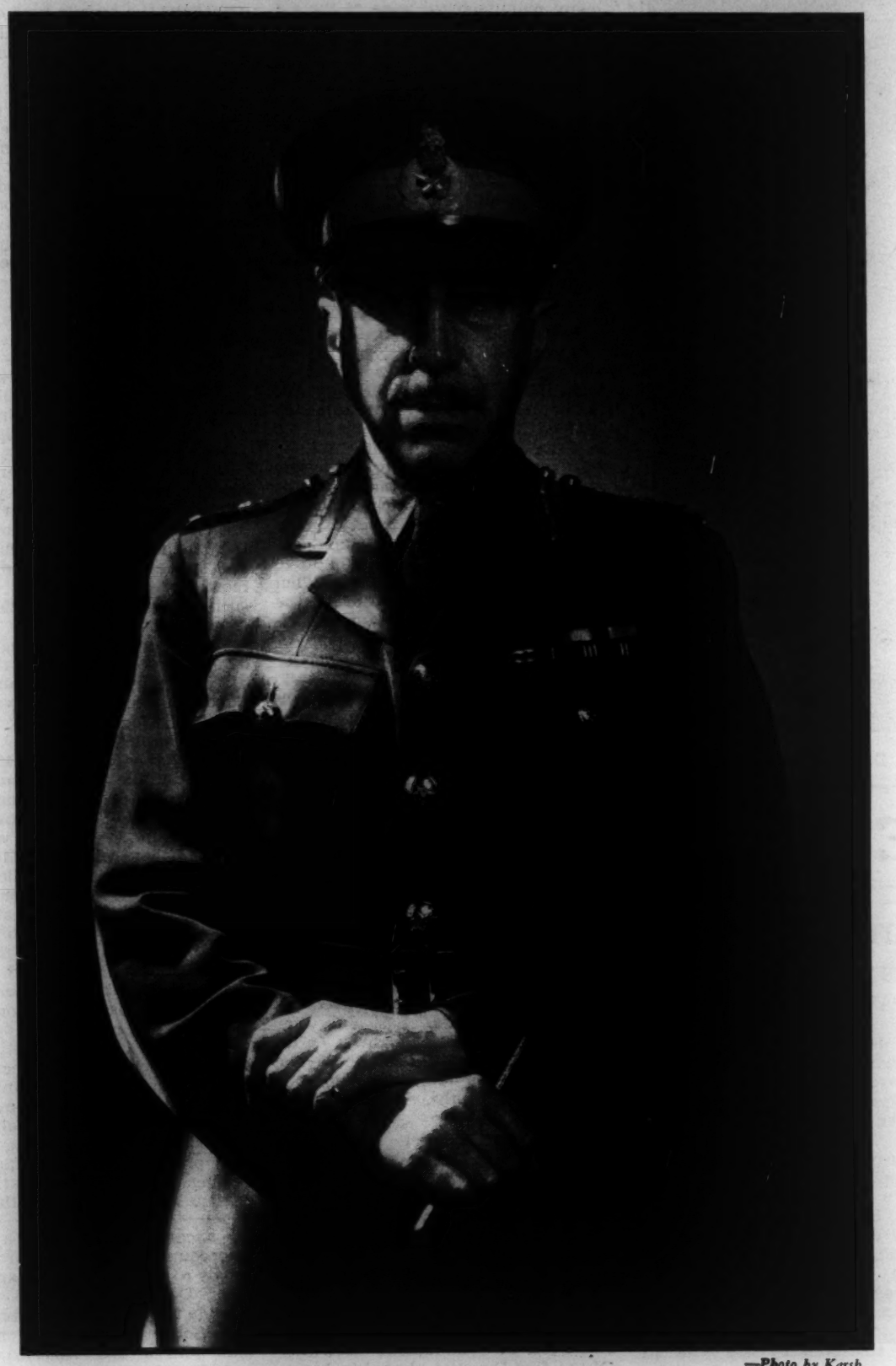
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

## The Front Page

*Canada's famous camera portrait artist, Yousuf Karsh, has returned after a brief but very busy visit to England. He has brought with him a collection of some hundreds of portrait studies of outstanding personalities of the times—military, political, diplomatic, artistic and others.* SATURDAY NIGHT, *which was largely responsible for the arrangements for Mr. Karsh's trip, will be presenting to its readers during the next few months a long series of first releases from among these portraits, including all those which are of the greatest interest to Canadians. We begin the series this week with a portrait of one of Canada's most brilliant military leaders, which appears in the adjoining column and which reached Canada a little ahead of the portraitist.*

*Mr. Karsh was privileged to make a number of studies of the Royal Family. Among his other sitters were the Archbishop of Canterbury, General Smuts, George Bernard Shaw, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Woolton, Sir Charles Portal, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the heads of nearly all of the Governments-in-exile.*



—*Photo by Karsh.*

**LIEUT.-GENERAL H. D. G. CRERAR, C.B., D.S.O., A CORPS COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.**

## Our Independence

IF THE elevation of our diplomats to the rank of Ambassador is a necessary step in the process of convincing Americans that Canada is an independent nation, we may take it that several other steps which are equally necessary will be taken in the early future. It is naturally difficult for the people of a country like the United States to convince themselves of the independence of a nation which cannot change its constitution without legislative action by another nation, and which cannot interpret its constitution without resorting to the courts of another nation. These two procedures have been left unchanged by Canadians mainly because they did not feel ready to take over the responsibilities involved, and because there was no urgent reason why they should be changed. Now that there is an urgent reason, they will probably be changed at an early date.

Whatever be the shape of the world as organized after the war, it is practically certain to contain a good deal of international organization; and it is quite impossible that Canada should participate in that organization in any other capacity than that of an independent nation enjoying as much sovereignty as the United States, Panama or the Republic of Haiti. The fact that we are a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations need not, and probably does not, bother anybody; it does not even bother us. The fact that the Governor General is a personal representative of the sovereign of another country does not bother anybody, for there is plenty of precedent for two or more nations having a common constitutional sovereign. But inability, however nominal, to amend and interpret the nation's own constitution is extremely puzzling to outsiders, especially when Canada is the only country in the Commonwealth which has not got rid of that inability.

There is of course a small fraction of American opinion which will never be convinced that Canada is independent until she has fought a war to establish that status. The difficulty there is that we cannot find anybody to fight with. The British just will not oblige us.

## Selling Bonds

DISCUSSION of the cost of selling the Fifth Victory Loan has been revived by what appears to be some misinformed comment by an Australian statesman. The correct figure for the total cost of the campaign which sold 1.3 billion dollars worth of bonds is officially estimated as $10,800,000 or considerably below one per cent. But it has to be remembered that the campaign had another object besides that of raising money. It was intended to extract from the pockets of a large number of not very wealthy people small sums which if not extracted would go into the market for the purchase of current consumption goods. The sale of baby bonds of the $100 and $500 denomination is not a cheap way of raising money as compared with the sale of the larger sizes, but it is of extreme importance for the checking of inflationary tendencies.

The amount of clerical work and persuasive work required to sell a $100 bond is on the average just about the same as the amount required to sell a $1000 one. It is work which must be paid for, and those who perform it are as fully entitled to their remuneration as the war workers in the factories or the editors of the newspapers which comment on the matter. If these small bonds remain in the hands of their original purchasers for any length of time after the war, the amount expended to place them there will prove a very good investment indeed. But everything depends on those little bonds staying put until the money can safely come into circulation again.

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## UNRRA Is The Big Test

**See article by Francis Flaherty on page 20**

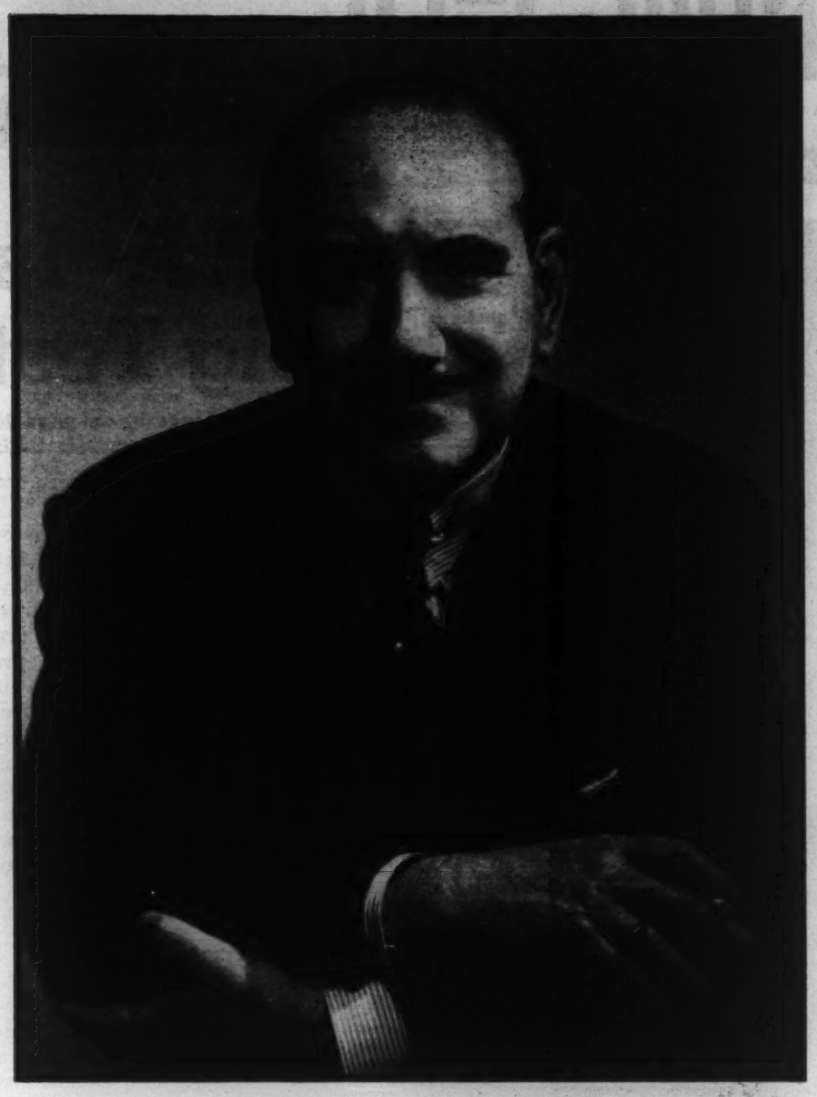
## C.B.C. Freedom

THE series of broadcasts arranged by a special committee, under the CBC, and entitled "Of Things To Come" is apparently to be resumed this winter in spite of a violent dispute about its character, which came into the open last week through an article by an Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg *Free Press*. At the time of going to press there has been no official statement concerning the nature of the dispute; but the *Free Press* writer thinks that "persons of some influence in and around government circles have tried to interfere in the management of the CBC." Rumors of all kinds have been flying around with the greatest persistence. Some points can, however, be established as being probable to the verge of certainty.

One of the most important of these is that no interference took place until after the retirement from office of General Manager Thompson. Up to that date the preparations for the broadcast were going on with every apparent sign of serious intention. Another important point, about which there is no doubt whatever, is that this season there was to be an organized listenership on a scale which is practically without precedent in Canadian broadcasting, and which is due largely to the work of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Association for Adult Education. We can also state quite positively that at least one of the participants in the third and following broadcasts received, soon after the Thompson resignation, a letter from the CBC asking him to consider his engagement to speak in this series, on the date assigned him, as being called off; and we understand that several of the earlier participants have received the same notice. The *Free Press* article enumerates the following persons as having been on the original program, along with others, but does not say how many of them received notices of cancellation: Hon. Ian Mackenzie, M. J. Coldwell, Frank R. Scott, J. L. Cohen, Paul Martin, Clarence Gillis, Charlotte Whitton, R. J. Deachman, P. C. Armstrong, Francis Hankin and E. P. Taylor. It says also that objection was raised on various grounds, among others that the list "contained too many top-flight CCF-ers or that other persons were unqualified."

It would of course be possible to explain the cancellations as being done on the sole responsibility of the acting General Manager of the CBC, whose views on what constitutes good broadcasting need not necessarily be identical with those of Dr. Thompson. But the acting General Manager is Dr. Augustin Frigon, who is a French-Canadian and is well-known to have no desire to take any unnecessary responsibility regarding broadcasts in English; and obviously, to reverse an arrangement which was practically completed under Dr. Thompson before that gentleman left office, would be to accept a very grave

(*Continued on Page Three*)



DR. HUMBERTO FERNANDEZ DAVILA *Photo by Karsh.*

# NAME IN THE NEWS

## Blazing Trail From Canada to Peru

BY COROLYN COX

FOR three years Dr. Humberto Fernandez Davila, Consul General from Peru to Canada, has been in Ottawa blazing a trail. He believes that very shortly along his one-man track will be built a thoroughfare of considerable importance not only to Canada and Peru individually, but as an integral part of world development.

Peruvians, up till just now, thought of North America as composed of the United States and Mexico. The territorially largest country on the continent, Canada, they never thought about. Three years ago Canada sent a Trade Commissioner to Lima, the capital of Peru, and he has carried on his silent work, sending reports to his office here. But of his work, Peru in general hears almost nothing. The Peruvian Government knows, yes, but to spread the name of Canada over the country, by and large, it takes the setup of a Legation, says Mr. Davila, and that is exactly what the Canadian Government has announced it proposes to do as soon as possible.

When the Peruvian Government sent us Mr. Davila as their first diplomatic representative to Canada they foreshadowed Legation status here, for his rank in their External Affairs service is that of Chargé d'Affaires, their top rank for civil service diplomats. Actually, Peru appears to have established a tradition of career diplomacy in the last fifteen years. In Washington, Peruvian Ambassador Manuel Freyre Santander is the dean of the diplomatic corps, having survived the comings and goings of four Presidents in Peru, established a record that has not been equalled by any other country. Whatever may happen as regards Peru's Ottawa Legation and Mr. Davila's future, he will not be the first Minister to Canada, because never is a Chargé d'Affaires raised to Ministerial status and left in the same post. Therefore he knows that he is preparing ground for men who will succeed him here, and he feels confident today that all is ready for the expansion that will occur the moment shipping between Canada and Peru can be resumed.

Davila is, of course, of Spanish stock. Peru was the last of the South American countries to sever its relations with Spain, only had its revolution in 1821, achieved complete independence from Spain three years later. Purest Spanish on the continent is supposed to be spoken in Lima. There are the pure Spaniards, then the Incas, by now a somewhat mixed race, and back up in the mountains, unexplored, unassimilated into modern Peru, are the pure-blooded Indians whose long freedom from the encroaching civilization of the men of the coast seems today on the verge of being shattered by the whir of propellers.

Dr. Davila is the son of a distinguished surgeon who for thirty years lectured on the staff of the University of St. Marcos in Lima, the oldest university in the Western hemisphere, established a hundred years before Harvard. The surgeon was also a politician, eventually Vice-President of the Senate, to which he was continually re-elected for twenty-five years. So Dr. Davilla was reared in the atmosphere of politics. He was educated, as all Spanish Peruvians are, in private school, followed by St. Marcos University for his B.A. He holds doctorates of Political Science from the Universities of Harvard, Buenos Aires and Lima.

### European Career

Dr. Davila took the usual civil service examinations to enter the External Affairs Department as a third secretary, was first posted to the Argentine in 1917, then Colombia in 1922. When he went to Germany as Second Secretary in 1924, South American countries, sitting on the side lines watching the Big Players, were able to take some interesting notes. Acting as Chargé d'Affaires in the summer of 1925, Davila was approached by a German munitions salesman who pointed out that one of Peru's neighbors in South America was being supplied by Great Britain with a list he exhibited of all kinds of materials of war, including submarines, and suggested that Peru should order twice that list from Germany. These were the years when Ebert was President of Germany, and an Allied Commission was sitting in Berlin to be certain Germany manufactured none of the articles on the list—especially submarines. Before submitting this strange offer to his Government, Dr. Davila asked for verification, was referred to the Reichsbank, and there received ample assurance the offer was bona fide and could be supplied. Peru declined the offer.

Davila's next post was a return to the Argentine, then back to the Netherlands in Europe, and after that, in 1933, Chargé d'Affaires in Denmark, where he had a good ringside seat from which to observe the rise of Herr Hitler.

Back in Peru in 1934 he took charge of the Division of "Congress and Conferences and League of Nations", another good wicket from which to observe the tragedies of the Bigger and Better Powers. By the time he reached the Peruvian Legation in Japan as Counsellor in 1937, he was ready for ultimate disillusionment, which he there received. For a year and a half he watched the well fed, smartly dressed militarists of Tokyo working up their starving population to believe that war could prove the road to plenty for Japan. When he returned to Peru in 1938, he was made Chief of an important Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a post he held until his appointment to Ottawa in 1941.

Peru has had in the past a Spanish ruling class which composed a virtual dictatorship, controlled the country's economy. Its chaotic politics, full of blood and thunder, calmed down some twenty-five years ago. President Benavides, now Ambassador to the Argentine, instituted reforms and modernization of Peru. The current Head of the State, President Prado, has pursued with enthusiasm the opening of roads into the interior, introduction of social security benefits, building of people's hospitals, and initial trial of popular restaurants where industrial workers can get a three-course meal for the equivalent of five cents. Last July the coast-to-the-mountain highway was opened, bringing within three days a trip that only a few years ago consumed three months.

### Canada and Peru

Present guiders of Peruvian affairs hope that their policy, "Give before it is taken" will make it possible for Peru to pass through the transition, from the recent illiteracy and extreme feudal conditions of its masses to the fulfillment of the ideal of a well educated, well nourished, free population without recourse to either bloodshed or communistic doctrines. Of the five Deputies elected in Lima, two are of the laboring class, one a tram conductor and the other a textile worker.

Though practically all the Spanish group are Roman Catholics, the Church is not "established" in Peru, and missions of every type of creed have had their go at the Incas, many of whom remain unconverted to any of these creeds.

Canada's business with Peru has already had its start, may grow to considerable proportions. We can begin shipping them wheat as soon as we like—and can spare the ships. Eighty per cent of the world's vanadium, for high grade steels, lies in Peru, and we need our share. Oil is Peru's biggest natural asset, and Canadians own eighty per cent of the capital of the biggest producer at Talara. Peru welcomes this kind of "invasion", says Dr. Davila, appreciates the model town that has been built round the oil wells—and the taxes derived from the business. Maybe we shall care for more Peruvian wines one day when we are no longer rationed in our drink, or even the luxury product, filigree silver. Peru can certainly use some Canadian machinery. In any case, Dr. Davila hopes to see the Canadian flag in the port of Calao flying over our own merchantmen after the war. He thinks there is nothing like sending a cargo boat that is a piece of your country to follow your own materials to the ends of the earth.

Dr. Davila doesn't see why we shouldn't fly our transports to Peru, too. South America has had German planes and American planes and French lines, but as yet not a Canadian civil aviation service.

Canadians will watch with keen interest the political, social and industrial development of a people that the airplane has made our "new neighbor". That Canadian business is not asleep to the probabilities of the future is seen in the organization of Canadian Inter-American Association Inc. in Montreal, which has all the "interests" lined up on its roster, and an advisory council composed of all the South American consuls general in Canada. Trade activity should begin directly shipping can be made available.

Meantime, the little village of Ste. Rose de Lima, some fifteen miles out of Ottawa, plunked down in the middle of Quebec farmland, shares with the Capital of Peru its Patron Saint. As a newly arrived adult nation in the world's councils, our affairs deeply affected by the Big Fellows, we share with our South American neighbor, Peru, much more than Patron Saints. Mr. Davila is a most personable and pleasant individual with whom to explore the whole situation. His engineer son at Queen's University, and the sturdy young man of six who already talks pure Canuck, will multiply the effect of Canada upon Peru when Dr. Davila eventually returns with his family to Lima.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## The Lambasters

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is a certain type of journalist abroad today, while we are in the throes of the most destructive war the world ever knew, whose apparent idea of usefulness is to lambaste, in season and out of season, those to whom the people have entrusted the task of carrying on our country's share of the war.

If any flaw can be found in policy or administration, these busy brethren mount the housetops and publish it abroad. They embroider the tale and impute the most sinister motives, and proclaim to high heaven and the world at large that their government is a nest of incompetents, political jugglers and muddlers. In short, they wash any dirty linen they can find, or any they can themselves smear and defile, before the multitude. If criticized, they roll up their eyes and call it constructive criticism and prate about a free press.

When anything commendable or uncriticizable is done they immediately start a frantic search for someone else to give the credit to, and bitterly denounce government leaders and spokesmen as boastful trumpet-blowers when they even announce such as government policies, in the course of their duties.

Recently it is the drafting of a new labor relations plan, and the easing of restrictions on the public, due to a more favorable turn in war events, that has given opportunity for a further spate of "dirty digs".

A very able man, C. P. McTague, is chosen by the government to head the War Labor Board, and later is instructed, also by the government, to lead an inquiry into the whole subject of labor relations with a view to finding some more efficient way of handling the vexed labor problem, a problem by the way that is causing quite as much trouble in the United States; and since the easing of the "blitz" in England, progressively more and more trouble.

Note that it is the government that instituted this move; the government has a way of finding and utilizing the ability of such men to further the war effort, without regard to any personal political leaning they may have.

The findings of this inquiry are to be the basis for the forming of a new and presumably better policy for dealing with the labor situation. They draft a policy and call in the provincial heads to discuss it with them, with a view to making it uniform throughout the Dominion.

Commendable this seems to the average man and woman, who by the way are not altogether imbecile or dependent on some wordy journalist for their ideas—but to the critics, no. Squeals immediately rend the air. This report, they say, is McTague's report. If any credit is going, he should receive it all.

Then as to the relaxing of wartime restrictions and deprivations re consumer goods, "Don't for a moment", they say, "imagine that the government is interested in the comfort of the people—nonsense, they are simply preparing for an early election and taking steps to allay some of the irritation that people have felt over some wartime controls."

*Toronto. Ont.* MARIAN BLACK.

## Teaching French

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR THE second time the effectiveness of French instruction in the schools of Ontario seems to have been called into question by an article appearing in SATURDAY NIGHT. We refer to the recent article by Mr. L. Cummings, in which the author alleges a lack of purpose and efficiency in the teaching of French in our province.

Such criticism leads us to ask whether the general public is aware of the revolution that has been taking place in Modern Language instruction since the inauguration of the new course of study in 1937.

Through the direct association of French words and phrases with the ideas they symbolize, and by means of pupil activity, involving the daily use of the spoken language in the classroom, students acquire the ability to think and speak in French.

To supplement these regular classroom activities, progressive teachers take advantage of the facilities offered by "Visites Interprovinciales".

In addition, many teachers of the language maintain and improve their facility in speaking French by frequent attendance at a French summer school or by spending their vacations in a French-speaking community.

We have every confidence that the present Ontario government will encourage direct contacts between English- and French-speaking students and teachers through an extension of the system of provincial scholarships established by the late Duncan McArthur.

*Toronto, Ont.* G. A. KLINCK

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# THE FRONT PAGE

*(Continued from Page One)*

and very unnecessary responsibility indeed. We have to conclude therefore that it is most improbable that Dr. Frigon would have taken the action he did if it had not been rather forcibly suggested to him from quarters outside of the CBC. The *Free Press* article suggests that these quarters were not, with one possible exception, "at cabinet level." The nature of the objections raised, however, makes it fairly evident that the intervention must have come from political sources.

The record of political intervention in the affairs of the CBC is not good. The *Free Press* in an editorial states that there is only one case of a formal directive issued to the CBC by the Government, this being the occasion when Prime Minister King suggested in the House that any parliament should avoid criticizing the debates in another parliament and added: "What applies to Parliament should apply equally to broadcasting under a Commission which derives its authority and power from Parliament." This dictum, rather tremendous in its implications, had the effect of putting an end to the critical discussion over the Canadian air of the 1938 appeasement policy of the British Government, though, as the *Free Press* also remarks, "it did not prevent many broadcasts strongly endorsing it."

But if that is the only formal directive there have certainly been a number of informal ones. It is hardly likely, for example, that the CBG of its own motion adopted the policy of permitting no speeches on the No side of the plebiscite from its own stations, a policy which practically ruined the value of the Yes speeches and may have contributed substantially to the No vote.

We earnestly trust that the programs of the "Things to Come" series will be permitted to go on upon lines as close as possible to those originally planned for, so that the effects of whatever interference there may have been shall be reduced to a minimum; and that Parliament's next concern about the CBC will be to provide it with a Board of Governors strong enough and cohesive enough to resist any attempts at political interference with the details of its operations, even at times when there is no General Manager to lead the defence.

## NOVEMBER DAY

THE dance is ended, the music and the color
Diminish to a single sad note played
Upon the needled spruce. With finger laid
To lip, now Winter makes November's bed,
And this is stillness of first sleep, the pallor,
The breath invisible. A cloak is flung,
Tissue of pliant bronze, beneath the trees,
A fan, golden, extravagant, is spread
Where fern lies in a hollow of the land.
The empty cressets of the maples stand
Burnt out; the peach and madder tapestries
Upon the broad backs of the hills are slung.
The water-meadow is a lost green handkerchief
Delicately monogrammed with willow leaf.

LENORE A. PRATT.

## Is U.S. "Abroad"?

THE editor of that entertaining department "The Phoenix Nest" in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, who is no other than William Rose Benét, had the following observations at the head of his column last week:

"I'm pleased that SATURDAY NIGHT, the Canadian illustrated weekly, picked up my remarks on the Canadian poet, E. J. Pratt, but I jibbed a little at the head they gave the excerpt, 'Kind Words from Abroad.' I know that most Americans don't feel that they live 'abroad' so far as Canada is concerned. We feel lots nearer than that.

"I hear that Dr. Pratt may be coming to the United States on a brief lecture tour among several Eastern American colleges, and expects to be at Cornell on November 21 and 22 and at Smith on November 29. He is lecturing primarily on 'Breboeuf and His Brethren.' Catholic audiences should certainly be interested in his remarkable poem on the Jesuit martyrs of Canada. How about those in New York? *Verbum sap.*"

We are glad to know that Americans don't feel that Canada is "abroad," but in the matter of literature we are not convinced that they regard Canada as "home"—which is after all the only antonym for "abroad." There are some important and illuminating reflections on this subject in the latest book of Prof. E. K. Brown, "On Canadian Poetry," to which we beg to direct Mr. Benét's attention. The point really is that Canadians feel that Canadian literature is a little more special to them than American literature, and Americans, we suspect, feel that Canadian literature is less interesting to them than American literature by reason of the very things which make it special to Canadians.

"BACKS TO THE WALL" (NEW MEANING)

## Canadian Criticism

"AS A nation," observed Professor A. L. Phelps at the Soviet-Canadian Friendship Congress in Toronto the other day, "we have no reputable literature of criticism." Mr. Phelps had probably not received his copy of "On Canadian Poetry" (Ryerson, $2.25) by his fellow-professor, E. K. Brown, once also a Winnipegger, at times a Torontonian, now Chairman of the Department of English at Cornell. For this, it happens, is a very reputable piece of the literature of criticism. It has had a predecessor, too, in "The White Savannahs" of another Canadian professor, W. E. Collin of London, which Mr. Phelps should not have dismissed quite so airily. Yet in the main he is not wrong; we do "need in Canada the birth of a critical spirit to play upon our arts." But the need is of a cultured public interested in the specifically Canadian forms of expression, and willing therefore to support the work of "reputable" critics. It may be nearer at hand than we think.

At any rate Mr. Brown knows what is needed for it. "A great literature," he says, and the term obviously includes a great critical literature, "is the flowering of a great society, a mature and adequate society." Mr. Phelps would certainly agree. Canada does not possess a mature and adequate society, and therefore cannot expect to gather many of the flowers of one. Her Society has been kept from becoming mature and adequate, partly by the fact that it is two societies and not one, more by the fact that it is overshadowed by the much greater and maturer societies of Britain and the United States. In spite of this, we have managed to produce, in poetry, which is the easiest of the literary arts to practice in a small society, three artists whom Mr. Brown is justified in calling "the masters," though only the latest of the three has achieved anything approaching adequate recognition even in his own land. They are Lampman, Duncan Campbell Scott and E. J. Pratt. The fact that Pratt has had a much better reception than his predecessors is encouraging, and it has been very little aided by approval from abroad—which has been the determining factor in several less soundly based reputations.

Mr. Brown has no sympathy with the recent attempt of A. J. M. Smith—in an essay which in other respects is itself quite a "reputable" piece of literary criticism—to enhance the valuation of George Frederick Cameron. He observes rightly that Cameron never has a manner of his own and that his intensity is neurotic rather than passionate. Of the once highly rated William Wilfred Campbell he writes but a single paragraph, ending "In practice the imperialist (of today) has drifted unconsciously into a colonial attitude of mind." We hope this sentence will not bar the book from the school system of Ontario. It is the work of a profoundly judicial and sensitive mind, and its effects will be felt for a generation at least.

## Canadian Art

CANADIANS will learn with mingled feelings of the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey as chairman of the Board of the National Gallery of London, England. There will be a disposition to assume that this means that the High Commissioner is not planning to return to Canada when his term of office expires. We greatly doubt whether this conclusion is justified, although the British government probably hopes that Mr. Massey will not leave England until he has at least spent a few years in this very important and responsible position.

The National Gallery is probably the most famous of all the great public art collections of the world. It celebrated its centenary the year before the outbreak of the present war, though the parliament grant of $300,000 which founded it was voted as early as 1824.

The debt which Canadian art owes to the Massey family and particularly to Mr. Vincent Massey, is quite incalculable, and no doubt will be increased by the influence which the High Commissioner will be able to exert in his new position.

## A Quebec Tangle

THE Quebec Government appears to have let itself in for a nasty problem. It has for years been collecting succession duties on inheritances of Montreal Power stock on the market value, which until recently was in the neighborhood of $26.75 per share—being required to do so by its own legislation, Revised Statutes of Quebec 1941, chapter 80. It has now taken the ground that this valuation is outrageously inflated, and is preparing to expropriate the company on the basis of a considerably lower valuation. What will it do about the heirs, successors and assigns who have been taxed by its own authorities on the higher valuation of the stock? Will it refund to them the difference between the tax payable on the $26.75 valuation and that payable upon whatever valuation it is about to declare to be just and equitable?

The King can do no wrong, but the Crown can certainly commit an injustice, and to tax a man on his inheritance at a valuation of $2675 for one hundred shares and then take those same shares away from him at the price of $1900 (which is the current expectation as indicated by the stock market) seems to be pretty definitely unjust. It looks to us as if the Quebec Government had got itself into a tangle.

# THE PASSING SHOW

WE SUSPECT that the Spaniards are really not so much concerned about having a king as they are about stopping Franco from being an ace.

•

The CBC's chief problem lately has been whether "Things to Come" should be among the things to come or among the things not to come.

•

The Progressive Conservative official journal says that Mr. Bracken is "the first political leader of this generation who can talk to the people with dignity and sympathy," which sounds to us like a neat way of telling Mr. Meighen and Lord Bennett that they are no longer of "this generation".

•

The dictionary says that a refugee is a person who takes refuge. So if he can't get refuge he isn't a refugee, and Canada needn't bother about him.

•

This is the day of the unexpected. We have now seen a Toronto audience of twelve thousand people stand up for the Internationale and sit down for the Hallelujah Chorus.

•

"In one short word I can't think of a better, cleaner, more eventful life than that with the R.C.A.F."—Air Force publicity statement.

Can't think of a shorter word either, eh?

•

**Mirage**

A golden shine is bedazzling us,
The gleam of a rich tomorrow,
When never a soul will fret and fuss,
Or walk arm-in-arm with Sorrow,
When men will toil for the love of it,
Since their pokes are full already,
When all the lamps of the world are lit
And the beer is strong and heady.

But some of us who have been lingering here
For a goodly stretch of time
Recall some yesterdays dull and drear
When life wasn't worth a dime.
Then we hoped for wonders in years afar,
When skies would no more be grey
And never a sign of pain would mar
The light of the common day.

Well, here we are, and the life we see
Is about the same as it used to be.

J. E. M.

•

Vancouver is being urged to have a plebiscite on whether the water should be chlorinated or not. O Democracy, what crimes are committed in thy name!

•

The ban on stockings has been lifted in Germany and women may now buy one pair a year. The runs on the home front will probably equal those of the Nazi army.

•

A New York money express man dropped 4,000 nickles down a street grating when the bag broke. Wonder how much gum it took to recover them.

•

In Germany they probably spell Gremlin with a capital "K".

•

Canada may shortly have a Minister of Reconstruction. His first big job will probably be the Liberal Party.

•

It's just an unimportant question that arises from our winter "heavies", but we wonder if penicillin is any good for hives.

•

It'll be nice if the Allies can clean up Hitler's troubles soon. The poor little fellow needs a rest.

•

**Consolation for Nazis**

Have faith, ye master race of men,
Though bitter now your cup.
Your Fuehrer cannot let you down;
He's never let you up.

NICK.

•

CCF leaders are thinking that somebody has thrown a monkey-Winch into the works.

•

The province of Quebec appears to have run out of up-to-date murders. It is busy trying two of its residents on charges of murders committed over twenty years ago.

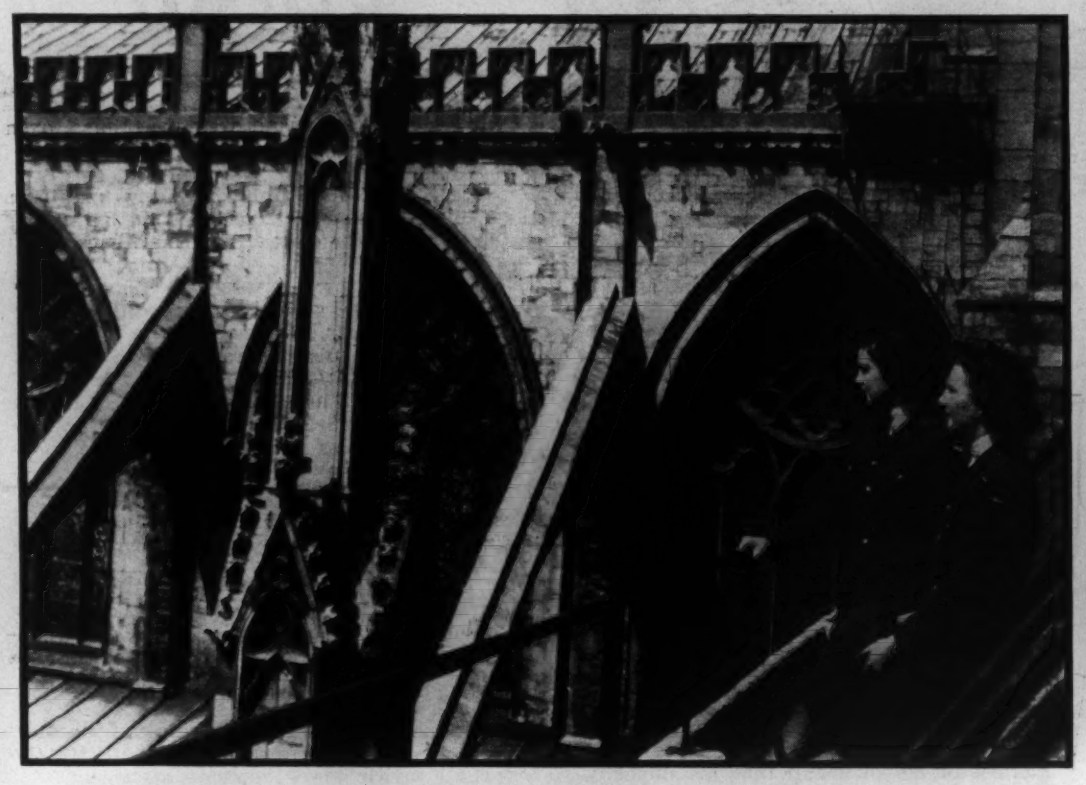
•

The French Committee of National Liberation might have begun by practising liberation on the Lebanese.

•

When the German radio blamed the bombing of the Vatican on H. G. Wells we suspect it was mixing him up with Orson Welles.

# Young Canadians On Leave in British Isles...



As Airwomen, they sought this bird's eye view from the top of historic York Minster.

Reminders of an earlier day were the city's ancient walls and its great stone gate.

A side-saddle trot along the River Ouse . . kid stuff, but fun when English children rallied round to lead the donkeys.

*By F. O. Frances Douglas, R.C.A.F. (W.D.)*

TIME was, when the bright young Canadian woman, fresh from high school or university, tripped across the Atlantic for a little further education. That sort of thing is generally out for the duration, but many of those young Canadians, in the uniform of their country's services, have crossed the sea; and in hours free from the grim business of helping the armed forces keep up a non-stop offensive against Germany, are seeing the British Isles.

Witness the case of two, posted overseas with the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).

They were trained as teleprinters, airwomen whose flying fingers record the plans and operations of flying men, and arrived overseas with the first group of "signals" airwomen to take over such duty at an RCAF station.

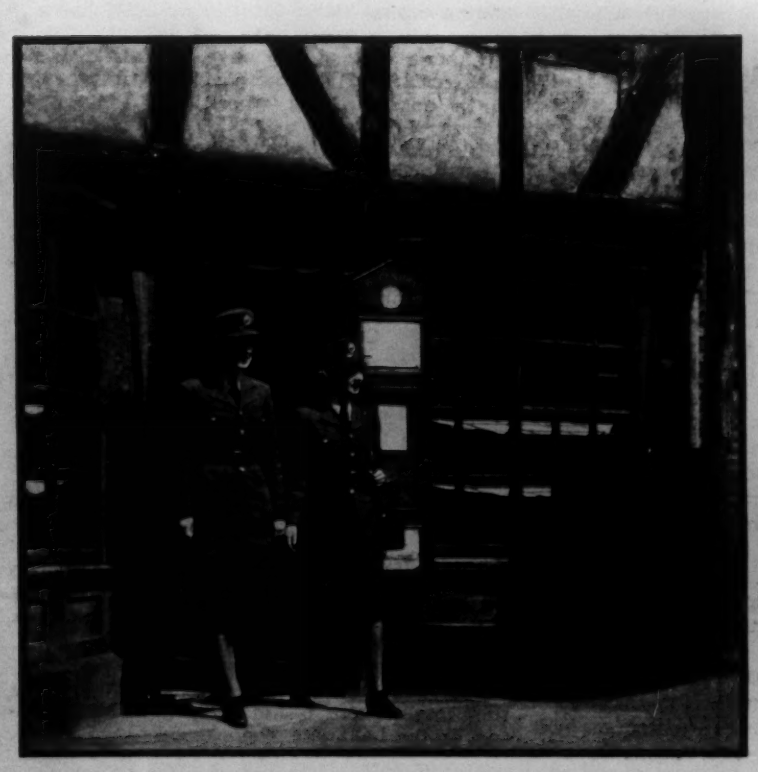
One was Doris Luxford of Montreal, whose brother, Flight Lieutenant Floyd Luxford, has been listed as missing since a bombing operation last April, and the other was Jessie McArthur of Kitchener. Both had enlisted in the Autumn of 1942, had worked on stations in Canada, and found themselves crossing the Atlantic less than a year later.

Reaching Britain, they became part of the force whose squadrons roar out to fight in the enemy's back yard. They met the airwomen who had preceded them overseas, some by almost a year; airwomen who are working in RCAF offices, cooking in RCAF kitchens, helping in RCAF hospitals, and driving RCAF motor transports down English roads as if they had been born to the ways of left hand traffic.

Neither had visited the Old Country before, so everything was new to them. They saw the silver barrage balloons overhead, floating like great, complacent fish; the tidied evidences of the blitz; all the signs of a nation in the war's front line. From tiny British railway carriages they saw more; quaint towns and farms, ancient churches, carefully tended fields and orchards—a miniature of those at home.

AT FIRST, there was time for only a glance, as they busied themselves "settling in" to their station quarters and finding their way around the various sections. They met the famous Nissen hut, a strange, arched affair of concrete and corrugated metal, used for barracks, with buildings of the same design for recreation hall, hospital, and mess hall, to which they went with knife, fork and spoon (known as "irons") and mug in hand. Day and night, bombers thudded high above, heavy with "eggs" to rain on the enemy; and the coded messages that came and went from their teletype machines usually concerned those bombers and their work.

It gave new impetus to their round of duty; duty carried on in shifts that cover twenty-four hours of



Noon-hour history period. They lunch in a 15th century house, now a cafe, that takes its name from the White Rose of York.

From history to fun. The paddle pool of an English park is no substitute for a dive in the waters of a Canadian lake, but these R.C.A.F. airwomen overseas find it refreshing after a morning of persistent sightseeing.

# ...Set Out to Visit England's Storied Spots

More tiring than a route march—this business of being a tourist. After their paddle they just relax.

*R.C.A.F. Photographs*

every day. Still, the England they had read about and seen in pictures beckoned, and when their first day's leave arrived, they decided to spend it together, in storied York.

THEY had made a good choice; a city whose ancient walls and narrow streets have watched the march of history from Roman times; where Richard the Third was mourned, no matter what Shakespeare had to say on the subject; where the old grey Manor House was built for Henry the Eighth and Catherine Parr.

First stop was the Minster, the great cathedral that has dominated the town since the thirteenth century. It cost them a shilling to climb up the main tower. There, high on a hill where the three Ridings of Yorkshire meet, they had a magnificent view of the surrounding countryside, even if the 275 step ascent had left them with little breath to have taken away by its beauty.

From the Minster, they roamed through narrow streets of the historic town, inside the city wall, through "The Shambles," narrowest of all, with houses reaching out to meet above their heads. They pondered the strange place names that are a heritage of mediaeval England. Strangest of these, to them, was the Whip-ma Whop-ma Gate, a name the natives take so much for granted that no-one they asked, not even the policeman, could explain it.

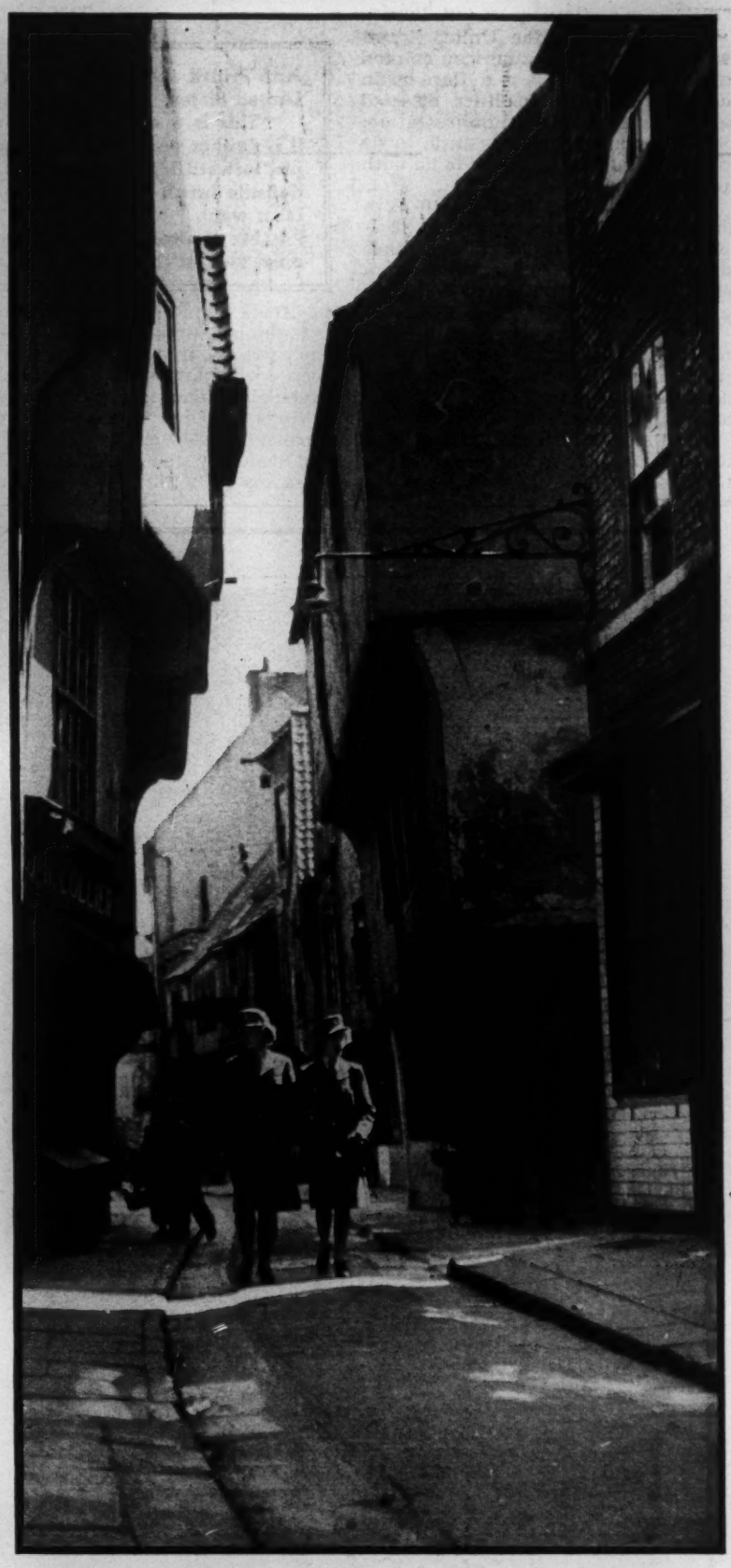
They spent the morning walking through the city, and then had lunch in the White Rose Cafe, in a building originally erected in the fifteenth century.

After lunch, still a little hot and dusty from their morning of persistent sightseeing, they spent the afternoon in one of the city parks.

This was an escape from history to fun. They waded in the stream that flows through the middle of the park, had tea on the grass near a tea stand operated by one of the volunteer services of wartime England, rode donkeys along the bank of the River Ouse, and rested on the smooth green lawns.

IT WAS an interesting, carefree day: but not an expensive one. New to pounds, shillings and pence, they added up their holiday spending with a little difficulty as they went back to their station by bus. There was the shilling apiece for the Minster, two-and-six apiece for lunch, and tuppence for the rent of a towel when they finished wading. Add two donkey-rides at sixpence each, a penny for tea, a penny for each buttered bun that went with it (between them, they ate six!)—the whole outing was less than five shillings.

"And where," asked Doris, "could you see as much and do as much in Canada for a dollar?"



Rambling through "The Shambles", quite possibly the ancient meat market. Upper stories are close enough for hand-shaking.

Teatime in the park means duty for women of England's volunteer services. The girls decide that refreshments are in order. They are pleasantly surprised to discover . . .

. . . that tea costs only a penny, plus another penny for each buttered bun. It was an interesting, carefree day, but not an expensive one. Total cost about one dollar.

# What Have Americans Got Against the British?

BY SAMUEL GRAFTON

**Anti-British feeling has been slowly simmering again recently in the United States. What is behind it?**

**This is a clear, straightforward answer by an American. He says it is neither very widespread nor highly dangerous. Rather it is an issue put forward by the Isolationists in their anti-Roosevelt campaign, and a definite break with Britain would be the thing that this group would least want.**

**Mr. Grafton is a New York journalist and one of the leading political observers in the United States.**

THE recent flare-up of anti-British expressions in the United States is not a flare-up of American opinion against England. It is a flare-up in domestic American politics directed against American administration. Strangely enough, it has little to do with England. It has little to do with foreign affairs.

It is not a big flare-up. It is a small one. It is not popular, it is professional. It is not taking place among American masses, but in a small section of the Press and Congress.

Some Americans, however, do seem to dislike the British very much at the present moment. What do they dislike most about the British? The answer is President Roosevelt.

The President is a symbol in America of close British-American relations. To attack those relations is to attack him. We must remember that the Isolationist proportion of the opposition to the Administration has been conducting a kind of travelling circus of derogation for several years. It finds a former dancer working in Government service as an economist, and suddenly the Isolationist Press blossoms out with huge attacks upon the unfortunate gentleman. The issue is "dancers". The Isolationist Press is full of it.

Mrs. Roosevelt travels to Australia and abruptly the Isolationist Press bemoans this waste of travel facilities. The issue is "travel".

Why is Britain being attacked so violently? It is merely England's turn to attract the attention of the travelling circus. The issue is "Britain" only in the degree to which previous issues were "dancers" and "travel". The real issue in all three cases is Roosevelt.

If I could stand on the highest platform in England and thump the loudest tub I would do so with conviction to the effect that the chief target of the current anti-British move in America is the President of the United States and not the British Commonwealth or Empire.

What do Americans dislike most about the British? American Isolationists are anxious for an answer to that question too. They intend to use it in their business. They are searching for an anti-British issue, probing with long, delicate fingers, searching for a soft spot.

So we in America hear suddenly that the English are burning up our oil, but hoarding our lease-lend goods through private channels at a handsome profit.

We hear that English diplomats are "smarter" than ours, they "work themselves into" occupied territories better than we do.

We hear that the British ought to give us for ever island bases which they have turned over to us for a mere hundred years.

We hear the British are only half-hearted about the Burma offensive because they do not really care to fight in Asia.

We hear the British are hoarding millions of idle armed men in England because they do not really care to fight in Europe.

The effort is to show that Roosevelt has been taken in by Britain or that he has carelessly disregarded American national interests for Britain's sake. But I repeat, the purpose of this drive is not to effect a break between America and England; the proponents of some of these moves would be shocked by any such outcome. The purpose is to effect a break between the American people and Roosevelt.

We are now ready for the question. What do Americans dislike about the British? But remember these dislikes are dormant. They are not in an acute stage. Isolation certainly hopes to rouse them, but it would be willing to forget all about them in exchange for a Peruvian issue if a Peruvian issue could mobilize more feeling against the Administration.

## The True Case

First, there is no such thing as an all-embracing uniform American dislike of the British. Various groups in America dislike various aspects of British life and thought. American Irish dislike Britain for obvious reasons. American Liberals detest the old-school-tie British control of India and what they consider the humble, contented stratification of British life along class lines. American Jewry feels that the British invariably sell out Jews to Arabs in the Middle East.

Oddly enough it is Americans of English stock, especially in small towns, who are most likely to have vague, generalized anti-English feeling without any specific immediate occasion. Blood is not thicker than water.

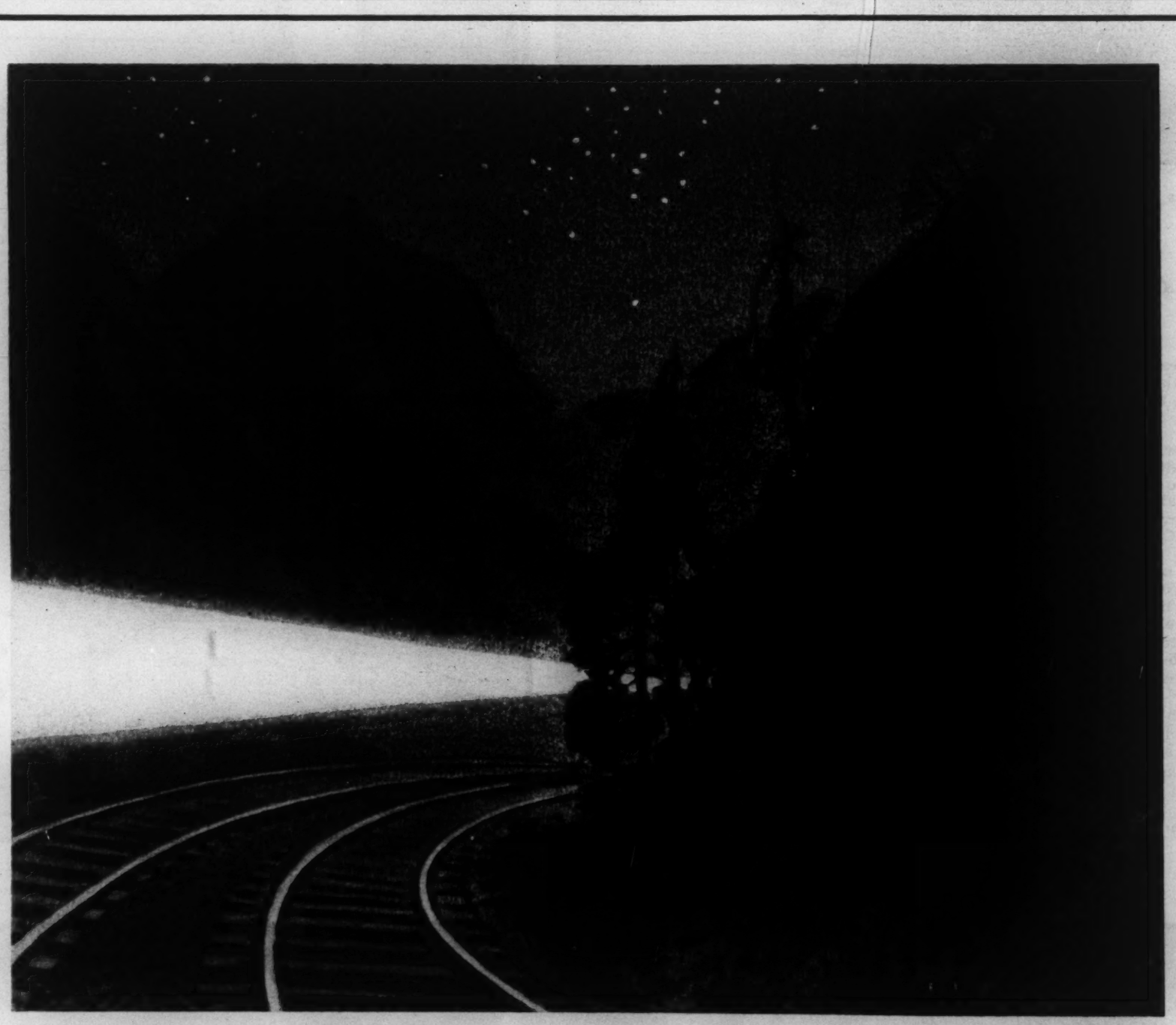
This feeling is stronger in the North than in the South. There was never any serious debate in the South about our place in the war; the South was ready to fight two years before the rest of the country. On the west coast there is some feeling that if it were not for Britain we would concentrate our blows in the Pacific and so dispose of Japan more rapidly.

Finally, there is a kind of saloon and cabdriver legend, a real people's legend, to the effect that the British (like the Jews) are a Machiavellian tribe gifted with a capacity to induce other peoples to do their fighting and their work. All Americans know about Lend-Lease but very few know that England sold out her vital foreign investments in 1940 to stand alone against the Nazis.

On a more respectable, intellectual level there is some feeling that Britain is a reactionary world force, that she stands for the status quo.

This is the acre Isolationists are spading. They make use of all contradictions. They attack Britain as a land run by Jewish financiers and they do not mind when Jews attack Britain for not permitting unlimited immigration into Palestine. But once again a warning: positive improvement in some fields, such as Colonial self-administration, would help, but these Isolationist attackers are not scholars seeking to solve problems, they are strategists who will shift their ground to a new area whenever the old area of controversy is closed.

The best answer to them is the answer of accomplishment—the creation of a firm English-American-Russian alliance. The fact of success is the instrument with which to defeat enemies of international alliance.

## Coming Round the Bend!

A DISTANT whistle . . . a pulsing tremor in the rails . . . a headlight knifing through the darkness to brighten the curve ahead — by these signs you know the flier's coming round the bend.

In the sphere of packaging and merchandising there are definite indications, too, that new developments are "coming round the bend". Already the headlight of progress is lighting up the darkness of wartime restrictions; its bright gleam presages the sure approach of new products and better packages in a world of peace.

Assurance of this fact lies in the many special applications of "Cellophane" and other materials developed to solve vital wartime packaging problems. These new developments aren't available for civilian use today — but they're coming. When war is over you will be able to secure packages which will be more efficient and more appealing than ever before.

In the post-war world, keener competition and improvements in merchandising will demand a maximum in scientific packaging skill. The packaging knowledge we have gained in the past—the experience we are gaining today—will serve well in post-war packaging and merchandising in which "Cellophane" will undoubtedly play a vital part.

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# Let-up or Crack-up

BY F. B. BOWMAN, M.B., F.R.C.P.

**If you're a slave to your job, if, like many an executive, you drive yourself unnecessarily, neglecting to take sufficient rest and relaxation because you think the business can't run without you—this article is meant for you.**

**Its author is a well-known practitioner in Hamilton, Ont., and a writer on medical subjects.**

EVERYTHING nowadays seems to be done to make the way of the worker easier, and by the worker I mean the wage-earner as contrasted with the salaried executive.

There is no question that the wastage among the executives, the generals of industry, owing to the preventable degenerative diseases is deplorable. I refer particularly to high blood pressure, angina pectoris, duodenal ulcer and perhaps the occasional case of gout.

There is no question also that the symptoms of these diseases can be greatly increased by worry and mental strain or whatever we may prefer to call it.

Brains are put in the body for use but not for over use any more than the heart muscle or the stomach. Brains, perhaps more than any other organ in the body, will crack under excessive activity just as much as the motor in an automobile when it is run too fast and too long without a rest.

The so-called worker is encouraged to rest and relax. He has sports suitable to his age provided, clubs at no expense to himself where he and his family may take it easy after a six to eight hour day.

The busy executive, on whom the worker depends for his job and his bread and butter, may work ten hours a day and then be criticized for taking an hour or two off for a quiet game of golf, because he has used a gallon of gas. Yes, one has only to go back a few months to read editorials in the press saying that executives might better go out to the country and handle a pitchfork than go out to the golf club and play a few holes of golf. What nonsense this sort of propaganda is and why should paper be wasted in printing it?

## No Union for Executives

A busy executive, that is one that amounts to anything, usually has a working day of from ten to twelve hours, which if forced on his factory employees would have the union heads and the shop committees swarming around like hornets. Sometimes one thinks that a union of executives might not be a bad thing.

There really is no necessity for any executive slaving to the extent that many of them do. Perhaps a little enforced discipline might save many of them from an invalid's bed or a date with the grim reaper at an age when they are most useful.

Many of them are excessive in their smoking, others in drinking, and others in eating (hurried eating or gobbling), but the most serious habit many of them have is in "flying off the handle" at little things—things which their own importance seems to magnify. There is hardly a man living who would be missed more than two weeks if he were suddenly to die. There is always someone to take his place.

A flash of temper will sometimes raise the blood pressure from a high normal to a dangerous level. This sort of thing if not controlled will in time become a habit and uncontrollable, and something will have to give way. If it happens to be a small blood vessel in the brain the man may be half paralyzed for months, or perhaps permanently, and will require assistance to reach his office chair. On the other hand another equally small vessel may burst and leave him without the power of speech or perhaps thought. In another situation a vital centre may be struck by a sudden haemorrhage and another unnecessary sacrifice has been made on the altar of so-called business efficiency.

Surely it would not be out of place to relate one or two of the early signs of a "crack-up":—a few danger signals. Getting up fatigued in the morning and wearing out by noon. Some insomnia, impatience, a desire to snap someone's head off. Decisions may be put off, even the opening of the morning's mail may be postponed. Lack of power to concentrate, and remember what one has read, say in a long report. "Jittery" spells, breaking into a "cold sweat," and heart pounding over some problem which should be easily settled, are warnings. A man who becomes over-emotional is close to a nervous breakdown.

What should he do? Certainly he should get *good* medical advice. I emphasize the word *good* because there are altogether too many vitamin pills being passed out by doctors, too many samples of miracle-working gland extract being handed to men who should have a careful study—not a cursory examination, but one which will instil some confidence in the patient that he is going to get well.

## Plan for Future

Many an executive breaks down because he cannot delegate work to someone else. Although on the face of it he seems to be essential, if he allows himself to be driven every minute of the day the business will soon suffer. He is not planning for the future. If he has a tendency to overweight, fats and sugar are his worst enemies. If he is an excessive smoker he *must* give it up entirely. There is no such thing as tapering off either in drinking or smoking. If his heart muscle is weakening, nature has been kind enough to provide a couple of warning signals, pain in the chest, and shortness of breath. A little baking soda may clear up an attack of indigestion in an otherwise healthy stomach, but it is often the danger signal of an impending coronary attack, or perhaps one that has already happened.

One could suggest that Roosevelt and Churchill are busy executives, yet I imagine a flash of sudden anger even in the most provoking circumstances seldom occurs. Both men are good sleepers and moderate eaters, and they both have hobbies developed in their youth. While at Casablanca the two most important individuals in the maelstrom of political intrigue associated with the war had time to drive 200 miles so that Churchill could paint a scene in a Moorish town which he had admired many years before. The same pair went fishing while the Quebec conference was in session and I don't think the cause of the Allies suffered.

The President can switch from a most perplexing conference to leaf through a stamp album. He is giving his brain motor a rest. Perhaps some of our high pressure executives could take a leaf out of the books of these two men.

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# BRITISH NEWS LETTER

## Woolton the Right Man for Reconstruction

BY COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

*(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter, and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)*

LAST week I expressed the hope that Prime Minister Churchill would add to the debt Britain owes him by throwing the great weight of his influence on the scales in favor of the maintenance of national unity after the war.

Since then Mr. Churchill has taken two steps indicating that he is working on the assumption of the existence of postwar national unity. In his speech at the Mansion House he said: "No airy visions, no party doctrines, no party prejudices, no political appetites, no vested interests must stand in the way of the simple duty of providing beforehand for food, for work, for homes."

Within a few days after his speech the Prime Minister took the second step by appointing Lord Woolton Minister of Reconstruction. Sir William Jowitt will be the ministry's spokesman in the House of Commons and it now looks as if he will have more to say on reconstruction than he has had in the past.

Lord Woolton's appointment will captivate the public mind. As has often been said in this correspondence, the Food Ministry has been the greatest success of all the war ministries, and great opportunity awaits the new Minister of Reconstruction. From what I know of him he will tackle the job as a practical task without any bias in favor of party doctrines and without party prejudices. He will certainly have to crush the vested interests and disappoint political appetites. Both from left and right he will receive the utmost support from every honest citizen in the country and we hope he will not fail to turn the fierce light of publicity on any attempts (and we fear they will be many) made by particular interests to frustrate his efforts. Colonel Llewellyn returns from Washington to take the place of Lord Woolton at the Ministry of Food.

Speaking of Washington, I hear from some of our American correspondents that the enemies of President Roosevelt are putting around an absurd story that it is the British policy to support the President in the next presidential election should he decide to run for a fourth term.

This is superb nonsense of course. Public opinion in Britain recognizes that the President has pursued a foreign policy designed to help Britain in her desperate and lonely struggle against the mortal enemies of the free way of life common to Britain and America. He did so for the sake of America as much as for Britain and it might have gone badly for both of us if he had not done so, but it may interest some of our North American readers to know that whilst we in Britain fully recognize that it is the Americans' business and not ours whom they elect, we often discuss their political problems and have heard shrewd British observers express the view that from the point of view of the extent and efficacy of the American cooperation in European problems it might not be a good thing for Roosevelt to be President in America for a fourth term. The argument is that if such an event occurred the President would almost certainly be faced by a hostile Congress and so American energies would be dissipated in a wrangle on the home front.

If the American Constitution were as elastic as ours we should probably see a state of affairs in which Mr. Roosevelt would be President and would concentrate on foreign affairs, whilst Mr. Willkie would be Vice-President and would attend to domestic policy. To the average American this idea would sound like a queer inexplicable British joke. As things are it is not easy to see how the Americans can create what we should call a national form of government. This may prove a disadvantage to America in particular and to the world in general about 1947.

### Lords and Quality

A number of people in Great Britain and most people in the United States and the Dominions are under the impression that the House of Lords is an out-of-date institution which justifies itself only as a picturesque survival of the Middle Ages. It is an institution threatened for years with reform if not abolition, but in this respect an admirable example of the saying that threatened men live long. There are 796 Lords, spiritual and temporal, but of this number only about 100 more or less are continuously active in debate. However, those who do not exert themselves as legislators make up by the quality of their contributions in debate for any lack in quantity as compared with the Commons.

The shortage of newsprint makes it impossible for the newspapers to report parliamentary proceedings with any degree of adequacy, and little publicity has been given to the debate in the Lords last week on a motion introduced by Lord Balfour of Burleigh about planning and prices. He asked, in a brilliant speech, that the Government should implement the promise that the ceiling price for land to be acquired by local authorities as a part of their planning schemes should be the price ruling in 1939.

In the course of the debate, Lord Astor, who has just been re-elected Lord Mayor of Plymouth for the fifth year running, said: "I started life as a Conservative, but in the last few months I have been going rapidly through Liberalism and Radicalism to Socialism. We are a little tired of being urged to go ahead and prepare blueprints. What is the use of having blueprints if we cannot get possession of the land."

Replying for the Government Lord Snell was cast for the uncongenial role of excusing the delay. He promised better news soon, and the whole country will hope the new Minister of Reconstruction, himself in the Lords, will be given powers to bring all these postwar planning issues to the stage of practical development.

"But why can't I get Copper pipe, now? You plumbers always said it was best!"

"IT IS, Mr. Jones, there's no better water pipe than copper, but every available pound is needed to help win this war."

"Well, why is copper so important? Wouldn't some other metal do?"

"No indeed. Copper combines corrosion-resistance, strength and easy working qualities to better advantage than any other metal. That's why copper is so good for plumbing, roofing, rain disposal systems, screens and hardware. And these same qualities make copper and its alloys doubly desirable for shell bands, cartridge cases, time fuses and many vitally important parts of ships, tanks and planes."

"Well, isn't there more copper being produced these days?"

"I'll say there is! There's 'way *more!* Why, out at the Anaconda plant, they've stepped up production to over four times what it normally was in peacetime!"

"Four times as much! Say, that's really something, isn't it?"

* * *

Yes, it really is, but our fighting men need all of that, and more. Every man and woman at Anaconda knows this, too. They realize that every minute of their time and every ounce of their effort are vitally important in giving our boys the best equipment in the world.

All the "Mr. Joneses" will just have to wait for civilian copper until the war is won. If they know why they're waiting, it's a cinch they won't mind.

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# THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

## Make Germany Pay in Labor

BY B. K. SANDWELL

SOME of the alarmist predictions about Germany's invincible organization and equipment for "winning the peace" even after she has lost the war appear to us to come dangerously close to being enemy propaganda. It is interesting that they appear much more extensively in the American press than in the British, and that they do not appear at all in Russia, which seems to have no doubts whatever of its ability to win the peace just as effectually as the war itself. One of the conditions on which the Russians are most insistent, and to our view quite justifiably, is that the rehabilitation of Germany—the restoration of its productive economy to the high level implied by the possession of a great equipment of capital goods—must come second to the rehabilitation of the whole area which Germany has economically devastated. That appears to us to be no more than elemental justice.

The Russian suggestion is that Germany be required to supply a certain amount of labor to the devastated areas during the period of reconstruction. It is a suggestion which, we hasten to admit, does not fit in very well with the basic conceptions of the capitalist system as it was understood and operated up to the end of the last war. Labor, like everything else in that system, was something which you acquired by paying money for it, not by demanding its delivery. The contributions which Germany was called upon to make after the last war were almost entirely in money, with a very small amount of payment in kind because there were certain moveable goods such as locomotives of which the Germans, being themselves undevastated, had a plentiful supply and their enemies had great and immediate need. Money was understood as being the one thing which a conqueror could demand from the conquered; having obtained the money, you proceeded to exchange it for whatever goods or services it would buy in the market. (Territory was of course another thing which nations could take from one-another, but transactions in territory were rather limited in 1919 because of the doctrine of self-determination.) But the system of money payments by the vanquished, it will be remembered, completely broke down because of the magnitude of the sums involved; the payments could not be reconverted into goods and services fast enough for the debtors to get back the money (gold) in time to pay the next instalment, and as soon as the Americans stopped *lending* the Germans the gold for their current instalments the Germans stopped paying. The international money economy was not equal to carrying out so vast and prolonged a transaction. It has never recovered from the strain then put on it; and its dilapidated condition was a major factor in bringing on the present war.

The Germans have no money, and will not have at the end of the war; that is, they have no money with any international value, no gold, and no claims to gold. If they are asked to make payments in money for the damage they have done to the rest of Europe, they will simply pay no attention to the demand. Their enemies cannot take away from them that which they do not possess, and they will make no effort to acquire, by sale of their goods and services, that which would only be taken away from them if they acquired it. They will not have much in the way of goods which could be removed from Germany at the end of the war, except possibly a lot of works of art which they have looted and which ought in any event to be repossessed by their proper owners. But they will have a great amount of skilled and capable and fairly docile labor. That labor they can be made to "pay" to the nations to which it is morally due, who are obviously the nations which have suffered most from Germany's unprovoked attacks.

### Involves Compulsion

The process of collecting this payment will involve compulsion. This is the point at which it seems to become repugnant to the nineteenth century mind, which has been accustomed to believing that compulsion should be used only against the state and not against individuals, and only for the collection of what the state can turn over, namely money—or territory. The Russians are entirely free from this nineteenth century preconception. They are not unused to applying a certain amount of compulsion to human labor, and they know that the process is not necessarily brutal or demoralizing—any more than compulsory military service is brutal or demoralizing. (It would of course be brutal and demoralizing if carried out by individual employers for their own profit, as the compulsion of slave labor was carried out by the slave owners of the Southern States and other parts of the world in the first half of the nineteenth century; but that is an entirely different thing.)

The Germans have given ample precedent for the application of compulsion to workers, by drafting immense numbers of citizens of occupied countries to work in Germany or wherever their masters cared to send them. This however was done in wartime, and was in any case in flat violation of all international law. Compulsory labor in peacetime would be in a very different position. The authority for the compulsion would not be that of a government engaged in war against the government of the compelled workers themselves—as when the German government drafts Frenchmen or Dutch to serve outside of their own country. The order for German citizens to perform compulsory labor for the rehabilitation of devastated non-German areas would be in form an order of whatever German government is established in Germany after the war. It is true that that government would be required to provide this labor, by the terms of peace imposed upon it. But the manner of providing it, and the selection of the workers, would be in German hands — though not, it need hardly be said, in the hands of Nazis.

### Maintenance by "Hosts"

The current living expenses of such workers—food, housing, and the necessary replenishment of clothing — would obviously have to be provided by their "hosts." But it could perfectly well be left to the German government to make the final adjustment of their real remuneration, in German money, to be paid them on their return to Germany. This would be a purely internal matter, affecting only the relationship between the foreign-service workers sent out of the country and the home-service workers remaining in it. The German government could thus choose between making the foreign-service jobs reasonably attractive, and so having to use but little compulsion, and making them extremely unattractive and so having to use a great deal.

The nation to which the labor is to be supplied would not be greatly interested in this question, as the "payment" should be in the form of a certain set of tasks to be completed, and they would have to be completed, and by German labor, whether they took a long time or a short one. If the German authorities were co-operative, and encouraged conditions which would be favorable to good and efficient work, they would get their Germans back to Germany that much sooner and in a better psychological state. The kind of economic treatment meted out to the wives and families of the German workers — who would of course remain in Germany — would also be a matter entirely within the competence of the German authorities.

That this policy would greatly delay the restoration of the full economic power of Germany is obvious, and is indeed the chief advantage of the proposal. That a nation which has, by methods which are in flagrant violation of all the laws of war, destroyed a vast part of the economic equipment of all its neighbors, deprived them of the labor power properly belonging to them, and used that labor power for its own military purposes, should be able to get back into full productivity before they have had a chance to recover, is contrary to all reason and justice. Nobody wants to make Germany a "poor" country merely for revenge; but there is every justification for preventing it from becoming a "rich" country while the countries which it has itself made poor are still struggling to recover from the damage which it has inflicted on them.

There is also one more argument, and a very important one, in support of the Russian proposal. The Germans have systematically prevented the breeding of population in the countries around them, by the separation of vast numbers of men from their families; at the same time they have done all that they could to maintain the birth-rate in their own country so far as possible during a time of war. The removal of a large number of German workers from Germany for a period running into several years would partially offset the imbalance which has thus been effected in the racial composition of the population of Europe.

**Important discussions with the British War Cabinet brought Field Marshal Smuts to England recently. He was accompanied by his son, Capt. Smuts. They are seen here with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill.**

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# Fort Smith: 'Capital' of the Northwest

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

**Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories has a normal population of only two hundred and fifty people but today this has multiplied many times. It's a typical northern boom town, with hundreds of workers, engineers and soldiers, from south, east and west, all busy hustling supplies on their way north. And in the background the natives, white and Indian, are sharing in the boom and hustling too.**

**At present the town is the administrative centre of the Territories and in the great expansion looked to after the war it may well be the capital of a great, new, thriving area.**

THERE are two big cities along the 60th parallel. Leningrad, in Russia, population 2,500,000. Fort Smith in the North West Territories, population 250. Leningrad is the "big city" in Northern Russia. Fort Smith is the "big city" along the upper reaches of the Mackenzie River basin. For all intents and purposes this is the administrative centre of the Territories. All revenues come here; all disbursements are made from here; the "law" is here.

Normally Fort Smith is a pretty but extremely dusty town. Now it's not so pretty, dustier than ever and its population is many times 250. There are more Americans here than Canadians and the soft drawl of the Texans, the "r" less twang of the southerners and the clipped speech of the always hurrying New Yorkers mix in the streets with the patois of the northern half breed and Indian.

The natives—white and Indian—are a conglomeration of occupations: trappers, pilots, mechanical engineers, rivermen, storekeepers, truck drivers, portage men, guides. The newcomers — they're different, of course. They're everything and anything in the engineering line, in the automotive line, in the building line, in the army line. "They," in the words of one of them, "can build anything from a pump to a power house."

I drove through the town in a busy jeep placed at my disposal by the gracious and co-operative United States officer in charge of the project at this point. The driver was a sleepy but grinning Negro soldier. "Ah's from Chicago, suh," he told me when I inquired from where he came. It was rather astonishing to hear the southern accent. But probably he came from the south to Chicago, or his parents did.

He didn't mind the north except for the mosquitoes. But he would not want to live here. "It's the boys from the south," he explained, "what wants to come, not us fum de no'th."

"Yas, suh, ah *is* sleepy," he informed me. "Ah got in at six o'clock. But it was wuth it." This surprised me. What does one do in Fort Smith till six a.m., what with the absence of amusements, recreation facilities of the Chicago type, or any type, female companionship. But then everyone compounds his own medicine here. And there's African Golf.

Coming over the portage from Fitzgerald we first arrive at the offices and residence of the District Agent. They are on the left.

Beyond the R.C.M.P. grounds are the post and express offices. All the mail and most of the express come here by plane. On the other side of the street are a store, barbershop and lunchroom. Farther down the street and just around the corner to the left is the Hudson's Bay Store and the Mackenzie Hotel. Across the street from them is a farm. You can see a diligent farmer planting cabbages, tomatoes and other farm stuff as late as July 4. Everything grows nearly all round the clock here. Every day counts for two. The crops, when early frosts do not kill them, are very good. Beyond the farm is the airways' radio station, then a few more stores, then farther down the government radio station. Below, at the bottom of a hill which is really a sand dune—we grind down it with chattering teeth and every speed we've got are the warehouses and docks. The rapids are left behind here. There are four sets of rapids—the Casette, the Pelican, the Mountain and the Rapids of the Drowned, for here the bodies of men lost above are sometimes, but not always found.

## Town at Work

To the left from the airline radio station, and a little distance off, is the excellent, gleaming white mission hospital and then the Roman Catholic Mission and its school. Its grounds, perhaps 10 acres or more, are a flourishing garden,—vegetables, wheat, legumes.

Altogether Fort Smith has three stores, eight or nine "cafes", a hotel, three barbershops, a liquor store. There are 18 or 20 privately owned cars; some 60 or 70 trucks. From 14 to 20 children attend the non-sectarian school; about 30 or 35 the Catholic school for Indian and half-breed children.

This is the peaceful part of Fort Smith, the pre-war part, the pre-Canol part.

But the coming of the Americans wrought great changes. Where the Fort Smith warehouses and docks handled as many as 10,000 tons of freight in a peak year, they now take nearly five times as much. There is a rush and crush and clouds of dust never have time to settle.

Loaded trucks seem to float through this dust to river's edge. Cranes pass, their long necks above the dust clouds. Now and then barges pass on land on their way to Bell Rock where they are unloaded and shove into the water.

The waterfront is bedlam. Dominating everything is a huge, black oil tank brought in sheets from the United States and welded or bolted together here. Nearby, piled high, are skip boxes filled with almost everything, from needles and camera film to hydraulic machinery, false teeth and oil drills, for the north. Barges crowd barges to be loaded. Hurry, hurry, hurry is the motive. Beat the cold, beat the frost, beat the wind, beat the ice . . . beat the Jap. Hurry. One discerns this motive in the everlasting, 24-hour cacophony of sound played by the gigantic and maddening orchestra of trucks, jeeps, cranes and "Cats", to which the whistles of the steamers and tugs provide a welcome relief.

For years Fort Smith has seen hurry come and go. But not quite on the present scale. So it was when radium was discovered at Eldorado, then again when gold was found at Yellowknife. This time Fort Smith is not as distraught as it might have been. It is a grown up, big, little town to which the "best" folks come. What is now going on, the citizens say, "is a normal irregularity." Some sigh for the good old days and warn that they're sure to come back.

They won't, though. Just travel through the intricate system of roads Fort Smith has got today and ponder their meaning and you'll be convinced.

The two portage roads to Fitzgerald have been widened and improved; crossroads cut; firebreaks made. But then there is another road, new, wide as an eastern highway, not paved. This road runs to Bell Rock where barges brought from Fitzgerald are returned to their natural habitat.

## Launching a Barge

The jeep speeds along. The road is good, better, if anything, than the portage from Fitzgerald to Fort Smith. Bell Rock ahead. We watch a barge being unloaded. It is interesting and yet somehow disappointing. So simple, so routine.

The barge rests on its two 24-wheel trailers in front of five tallowed ways each about 600 feet long and leading into the river. Jacks are adjusted, the barge raised to the level of the ways. The "Cats" roar up; cables are placed around barge staunchions. A denimed worker signals "Go". The motors come alive. Roar. One mighty heave and barge

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is free of trailer. Cables are adjusted again and the barge is pulled to the water's edge and then pushed and held back easily as it settles gracefully afloat. What a facile job. It almost could be done by hand, so easily the barge slides along. The total number of men who do the job does not exceed 10. It is almost incredible that these 10 plus "Cats" should be able to move a barge weighing 150 tons. But they do.

We whirr back raising clouds of dust. The jeep bounces merrily, plays hop, skip and tag in the sand, passes trucks and cars, shifts from gear to gear, from low power to high, from front to rear. But it gets there.

The chauffeur is obliging. He gives me a Cook's tour of Fort Smith and finally drops me at the Office of the District Agent.

The Agent is the famous Dr. J. A. Urquhart. Fifteen years ago Dr. Urquhart came to Aklavik from Hong Kong for reasons of health. He married a girl from Edmonton, has a lovely daughter. These fifteen years have been exciting and filled with adventure seldom given to a man in a whole lifetime. There is scarcely a pin point of habitation in Canada's vast Arctic and sub-Arctic that Dr. Urquhart has not seen. He was one of the main visionaries responsible for introducing the reindeer into Canada, reindeer which some day will give Canada a new supply of meat from the north. He helped improve the situation of the Eskimos, Indians and half-breeds. He is still as active as ever as District Agent.

A jolly, kindly, intelligent and active man Dr. Urquhart looks at what goes on in Fort Smith today benignly and philosophically. He was here before the rush. He knows how much our own work has contributed to easing the problems of today. He is in charge of river records here which have enabled our guests and visitors to orientate their freight shipments and movements of tugs and barges. "They nearly keel over when I tell them that we have precisely the river records they need," he says referring to United States engineers seeking information about the course of the northern rivers and the depth of lakes.

Most remarkable, he says, is the fact that local half-breeds have taken to using the most complicated machinery so easily. They are the cream of the men. They are driving "cats", tractors, dozers, trucks. They are some of the best "catskinners", it is admitted.

Like all the people "down" North, Dr. Urquhart agrees that the present developments will certainly result in permanent better roads, better river communications, certainly better air travel. "Instead of being nobody's baby, the northerners feel," he says, "that they're going to come into their own now."

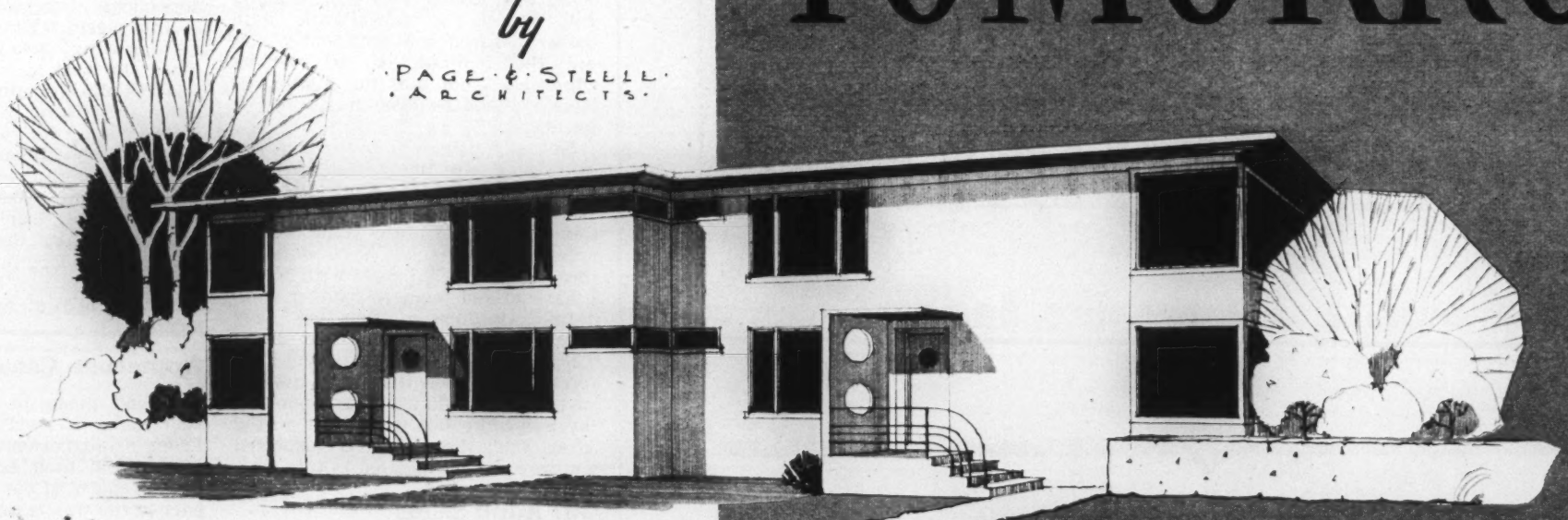
The new developments have meant a great deal of work and better business and more jobs for everyone in Fort Smith. Dr. Urquhart, too has been working at top speed. Mrs. Urquhart, rather petite, youthful, anxious is somewhat worried. She sits on the second floor verandah of the Urquharts' "Sanctuary" and makes sure that no undue work is piled by anyone, least of all by a visiting newsman from far off Toronto on the good Doctor. But once you pass her inspection, the hospitality of the "Sanctuary" envelops you. You feel at home, and sit and talk, exchange stories of the north and south and east.

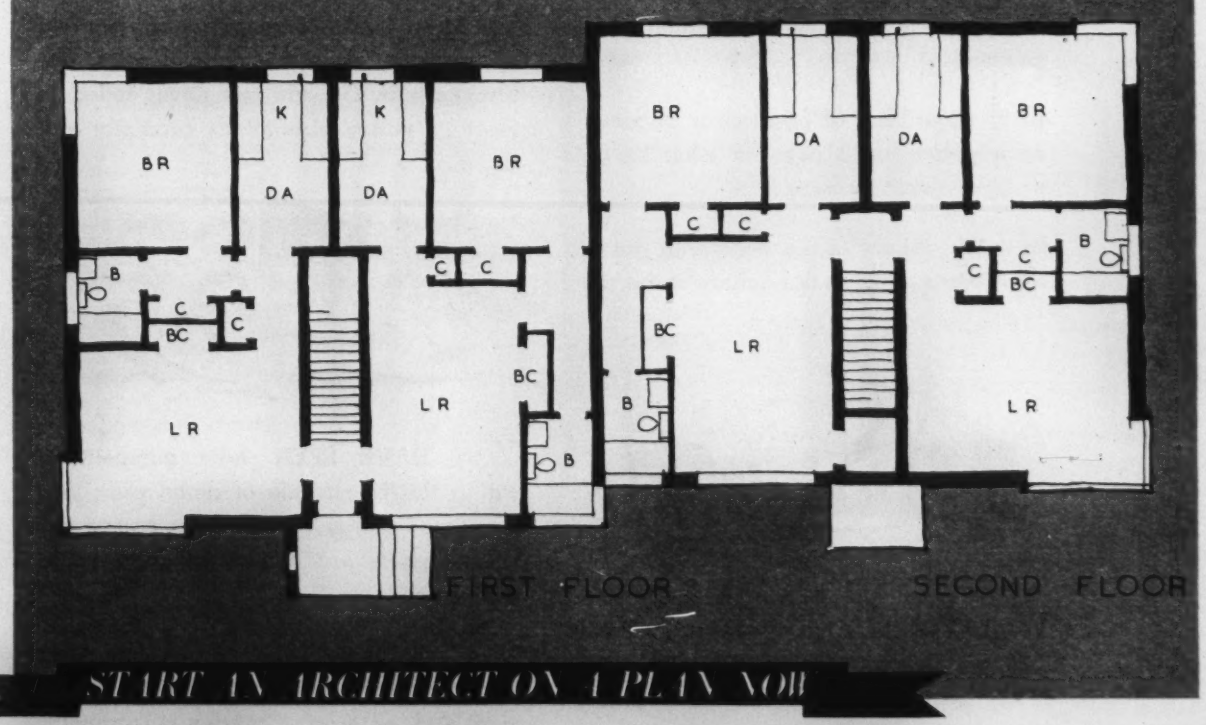
Fort Smith is booming. Its citizens led by such men as Dr. Urquhart are doing their utmost to help along in the great job now undertaken.


*One of a series of presentations of the progressive ideas of Canadian architects, published by the makers of Lowe Brothers High Standard Paints*

*The* APARTMENT of TOMORROW

*by* ·PAGE·&·STEELL· ·ARCHITECTS·



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● Its expansive plate glass windows are easily cleaned. They admit maximum daylight when desired, eliminate obstruction of view that existed in old style windows and bring in the out-of-doors. The sense of being "shut in" in small suites can be to a large extent, eliminated by the use of these large windows, the careful placing of doors and a wise choice of furniture.

● The present desire for large rooms in a small area has been successfully met. Living rooms and bedrooms were stepped up in size. Kitchens, dinettes and bathrooms are reduced to a minimum. Closets are numerous and of good size, including bed-closets off living rooms.

● New type heating arrangements permit tenant control of temperature in each individual suite by thermostatic setting; and this "control of temperature" includes mechanical cooling for hot summer weather. This Apartment of Tomorrow will also have acoustic ceilings and sound-deadened floors, ceilings and partitions.

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# THE HITLER WAR

## Looking at the War from New York

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

AS IF it were not hard enough to write this week with the announcement of a Big Three Conference expected to break in a few days, with a new American offensive begun in the Pacific and a German counter-offensive under way on the Kiev front, your commentator is also under the influence of the strong wine of New York. (That's not to be taken too literally.)

Actually, however, after an interlude of four years, New York does hit one pretty strongly. There are all the well-known experiences connected with the tallest and fastest-moving city in the world, the milling theatre crowds in Times Square, the hurtling Subway expresses, the magnificent shops, the almost overwhelming pile of buildings which makes the people seem like pygmies.

And on top of that there are the endless list of writers and other people to see, the Philharmonic Concert in Carnegie Hall, a handsome presentation of *The Merry Widow* by Jan Kiepura, Shakespeare's *Othello* with Paul Robeson, and the never-expected experience of broadcasting from Radio City.

So the reader will not expect me to view the war as I usually do from my small map-hung study in Toronto. It really looks rather different from New York. And, even allowing for the fact that the city wouldn't affect a resident as strongly as it does a visitor, I don't think it makes a good place from which to view it. New York runs too much to extremes for sober judgment.

We have experienced often enough the waves of optimism and pessimism which have radiated over the continent from the key radio stations here. To appreciate the local atmosphere, one has to come and see and hear for oneself. Last Friday, when the Soviet offensive west of Kiev and Gomel was still running full tide, a big transatlantic shipowner assured me confidently, not only that it would be "all over by Christmas," but that the fighting in Russia would be over in a week or ten days!

Not only judgment on the war, but everything else has a feeling of instability here, prices, wages, the food situation, the political outlook. A Canadian should really come here to appreciate what we have done in these fields. The people with whom I have talked seem to have a quite definite impression that we have managed better than they have. They ask me how we did it, and I am forced to answer that it is quite a surprise to us that we have possibly the best-controlled war effort on the Allied side; that we never suspected we were specially gifted in this way.

### Our Adult Status

I wonder if we really have an inferiority complex, or if it is just the natural feeling of a nation only leaving adolescence and emerging into adult life, testing its strength, learning its powers, and seeking to find its place in the scheme of things? Reflecting along this line, the elevation of our ministry in Washington to the rank of embassy takes on its full significance. It is a perfectly timed recognition of our new adult status, the perfect answer to those senators who asked only the other day if Canada and the other British dominions could be considered "free and sovereign nations" according to the wording of the Moscow Pact.

Because we have reached adult status and launched out on our own, need in no way imply that we are going to leave the British family of nations. I, myself, can see many advantages, and scarcely any disadvantages, in combined diplomatic action by the British family. But one can understand the impulse to run one's own affairs which is so evident in the conduct and conversation of many of our government officials, who assert that we're not just going to follow the lead of Whitehall.

This can be seen in the attitude of our external affairs people who insist that Canada must have her own post-war air policy, and should neither accept a British lead, or "gang up" with the rest of the Commonwealth before entering international discussions.

To return to New York, this attitude of independence is perfectly exemplified in the activities of the Wartime Information Board here, which doesn't work together with the British Information Service at all, and seems to have little contact with it.

Of course we don't want to let Whitehall "run" our affairs, or lay down the air policy we must follow. But it seems to me that when we have worked off our present, quite natural, tendency to assert our adult independence, it would be best for us, in this world where the big powers are growing steadily bigger and fewer, to work closely with Britain and the other dominions in framing, not a British, but a Commonwealth policy.

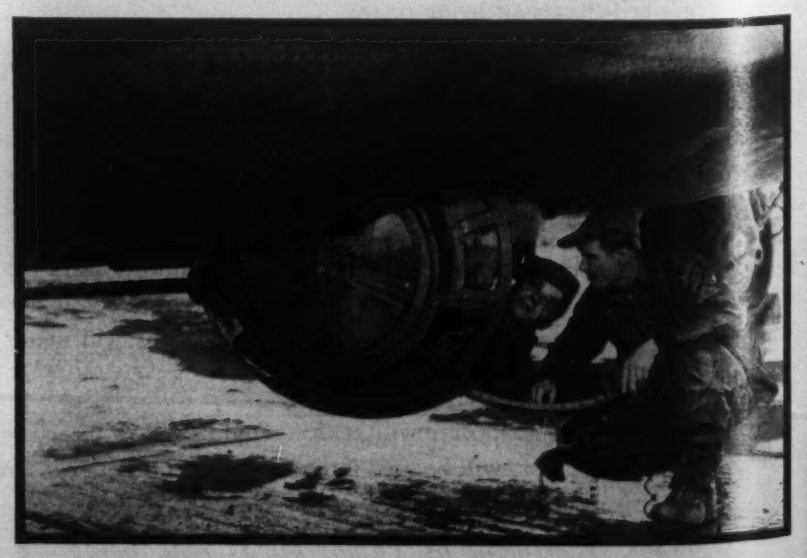
With the Dominions producing men of the calibre seen today, there should be no reason to fear that Whitehall will "run" everything. If we can't make the embryo world order of the British Commonwealth work, surely we had better stop dreaming idly of a world order of any kind.

### Appreciate Canada

I don't mean to say that W.I.B. isn't doing a good job down here. From my experience they certainly are. From their efforts, and from battle reports of our forces, Canada's part in the war is much better recognized than it was on my last visit to the States a year and a half ago.

Another thing that Canadians can be pleased about is the new representative that they have on the staff of *Time* magazine, which has such an enormous readership among American officials, businessmen and publicists. This is Bob Elson, long the Washington correspondent of the Southam Press, who took up his duties here just a fortnight ago. Elson has established himself as one of the soundest of all Canadian correspondents. He will be a loss to the Canadian press, but wouldn't have taken this job unless he felt that he could still legitimately forward Canada's interests.

While we are on the personal note, many readers, I think, will recall a long review in SATURDAY NIGHT some months ago of *Blood and Banquets*, a Berlin diplomatic diary by Bella Fromm—the most fascinating book I ever read on Nazi Germany. I spent



Cramped quarters for the gunner is this ball turret of the Flying Fortress. Located beneath the aircraft, it mounts twin .50 machine guns.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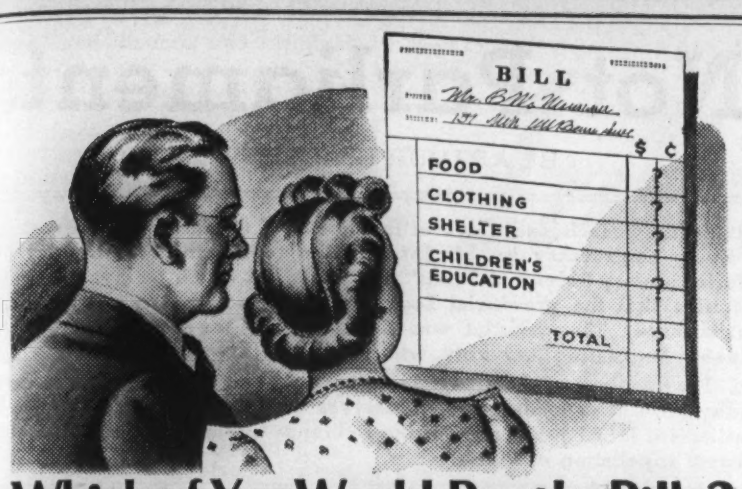


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Sunday morning with Bella Fromm, a charming but tragic figure, an outstanding instance of the culture and intelligence of which Germany has stripped herself to her own impoverishment. The Bella Fromms were Germany's veneer of western civilization—a thin veneer, unfortunately. They were her conscience, which she found too uncomfortable.

They will never go back, and it is appalling to think what a moral vacuum there will be in Germany without her kind. The only hope for Germany, Bella Fromm thinks, is her youth, and she is not too sure of them. She has promised to write one or two articles for SATURDAY NIGHT in the near future, and also expressed keen interest in lecturing in Canada.

## No Post-War Paradise

I also lunched with Leopold Schwarzschild, another outstanding German emigré writer, whose weekly in Paris often had the honor of publishing articles by Winston Churchill in the years before the war. Discusing the coming defeat of Germany I recalled that he told me, a few weeks after the famous Blood Purge of June 1934 that Hitler would last 10 years more. Incidentally, a number of writers whose opinions I value agree almost exactly with my own idea that, barring a startling upset, the war with Germany will run till next midsummer.

Schwarzchild, whose *World in Trance* Duff-Cooper has just reviewed in Britain as the most brilliant work on European affairs in years, and who has just finished writing a new work *The ABCD of the Peace,* is neither an optimist nor a pessimist. He certainly doesn't expect any paradise to open before the eyes of man after this war. He thinks that Germany must be occupied for 50 years, and doesn't believe much in re-educating her. The main thing is to keep her powerless for a long time.

But he doesn't agree with Emil Ludwig's plan for cutting Germany up. He thinks it is too late for that. He finds the Soviet proposal for "labor reparations," the use of Germans in labor gangs to help rebuild Western Russia, quite a natural one, but feels that this should be limited to a few years.

The final act in this war, he believes, will be played out in one of two ways. Either the German generals will seize Hitler, kill him and make peace; or the ending will have to wait on a mutiny in the ranks. He is not sure that the generals, who are in any case pretty closely watched by the Gestapo, will find the moral courage to act. They may fear that in a few years they will be damned by their people, suffering the tribulation of defeat, as the "traitors" who surrendered Germany to the enemy.

He is sure that the situation within Germany today is very different psychologically from that of 1918, and that there will be very heavy fighting yet, fighting which will have to come much closer to the borders of the Reich before the Germans will capitulate. He finds the delays in our Mediterranean campaign incomprehensible.

## I. D. Taubeneck

One American observer I have met here who was unaffected by the big city's peculiar mental climate, and that is I. D. Taubeneck, the "prophet of Bronxville," who has been mentioned in these pages before. Bronxville is not to be confused with the Bronx, home of the famous cheer. It is a handsome and rich suburban village, about 15 miles, or half an hour, from the centre of the city. Undoubtedly this location has something to do with Taubeneck's objectivity. He seems to have found that the solution of how to *live* in New York is to live out of it.

Taubeneck, a dapper, exceedingly alert man who doesn't look as though he could have fought in the last war, speaks as though he were drawing his headings and sub-heads out of a mental filing-case. He reads a very wide range of periodicals and reports, and from this information makes precise analyses of his own on business, politics and war.

These he presents to his classes in a local college and to a forum which he conducts in Bronxville, which is gaining quite a wide repute, and sounds like an admirable example of working democracy. He had the end of the war fixed for this year, but has lately moved his date ahead to July 1, next year, with the Channel invasion coming in March.

I didn't get to see Wendell Willkie. But his secretary left me with the feeling that had he only been in town he'd have been glad to see me, and that when he came back and heard about it, he would be very, very sorry.

And that is my very sketchy report from New York, which by the way, is no longer the city of bright lights. It is the darkest city I have seen on this continent, except for a splash of theatre canopies around Times Square. In fact it is dangerously dark, though it is supposed to have been improved lately. New Yorkers will have real cause to celebrate "when the lights come on again."

From here I go on to Washington for a week. But I understand that I won't likely find the man with the smiling face and the long cigarette holder there. He is believed to be conferring, as I write, with the man with the pipe and the man with the famous cigar. That meeting will provide the biggest news-break since Pearl Harbor, perhaps before this sees print, and ought to give plenty to write about next week.

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# My Stand: Legislatures Are Not Parliaments!

BY ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE

**Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, Clerk of the House of Commons, has stirred up a lively controversy by his Introduction to the third edition of his "Parliamentary Rules and Forms" just issued, in which he lays down the doctrine that the provincial Legislatures are not in any proper sense Parliaments. The gauntlet was taken up by the Law Clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, who maintains that they are.**

**The members of these Legislatures have been accustomed, in a good many provinces, to describe themselves as Members of the Provincial Parliament (M.P.P.), but most of the reference books give them the more correct appellation of M.L.A.**

MR. L. P. PIGEON, Law Clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, has taken exception to my contention, in the new edition of "Parliamentary Rules and Forms," that provincial Legislatures are not real Parliaments. He has mistaken Government for Parliament and apparently believes that they are one and the same thing. His quotation of Lord Watson's *obiter dictum* in the Maritime Bank case has no reference whatever to Legislatures or Parliament. It states that the Dominion *Government* is not the only *Government* in Canada. This is quite true. We are overwhelmed by governments in this country; we have them federal, provincial, municipal, educational and ecclesiastical.

Governments administer public affairs and may exist without Parliaments, as for instance, during the period between dissolution and general elections. Totalitarian states like Germany and its satellites are deprived of Parliaments. The distinction between these two bodies is clear in the B.N.A. Act where "Executive" and "Legislative" Powers form different chapters. The privileges, immunities and powers mentioned in Section 18 do not refer to the Government at all, they apply to the Senate and House of Commons. No stretch of imagination can extend them to the Legislative Assemblies, still less to provincial Governments.

Section 17 says: "There shall be *One Parliament* for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons." Section 71: "There shall be *a Legislature* for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec." The same expression is used in section 69 with regard to Ontario and in the Acts passed subsequently for the admission of the other Provinces into Confederation. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, section 88 provides that their Constitutions, in which the word "Parliament" was carefully avoided, shall continue as they exist at the time of the Union, subject to the provisions of the B.N.A. Act. So then it is abundantly clear that the authors of the Act followed up closely and logically the main idea in their minds, namely, that there would be only one Parliament for Canada.

Mr. Pigeon strikes me as having built his argument on the French version of the B.N.A. Act, which is not legal, as the Act is a statute of the United Kingdom Parliament where the French language is not official. There are two words in English to express the first numeral, namely: "one" and "a" (or "an" before a vowel). In French, there is only the word "un" (or "une" in the feminine). Section 17 has been translated as follows: "Il y aura, pour le Canada, *un* parlement composé de la Reine, d'une Chambre haute, appelée Sénat, et d'une chambre des Communes." This may mean either that there shall be "one" Parliament or "a" Parliament. It is not an accurate translation because it does not altogether convey the idea of singleness.

**Fighter pilots who fly from aircraft carriers must be able to recognize the foe on the sea as well as in the air. These models for teaching ship recognition are built to scale and must be correct in every detail.**

## B.N.A. Act is Exact

The Oxford Dictionary defines "one" as follows: "The number of a single thing without any more, the addition of another to which makes two." The same authority says that "one" is used with more precise or definite force than "a" or "an" *in legal proceedings*. Lord Thring was a very able draftsman and we may be sure he knew the full implication of every word he used when he drew the B.N.A. Act. If the same appellation were used in section 17, 69 and 71, it would be an indication of the same quality of legislative power to be exercised in the same field of action and in the same degree as to means and facilities, for carrying out legislation in both cases. But the same appellation is not used, the Dominion body is styled Parliament and the provincial is styled Legislature. Every parliament is a Legislature but every legislature is not a parliament.

Mr. Pigeon compares section 17 with section 102 which defines Dominion revenues and declares that they shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada in the manner and subject to the charges in this Act provided. He draws from this the conclusion that as there is more than one consolidated revenue I must admit that there must be more than one Parliament in Canada. But he forgets that section 126 defines provincial revenues and declares that they shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the public service of the Province.

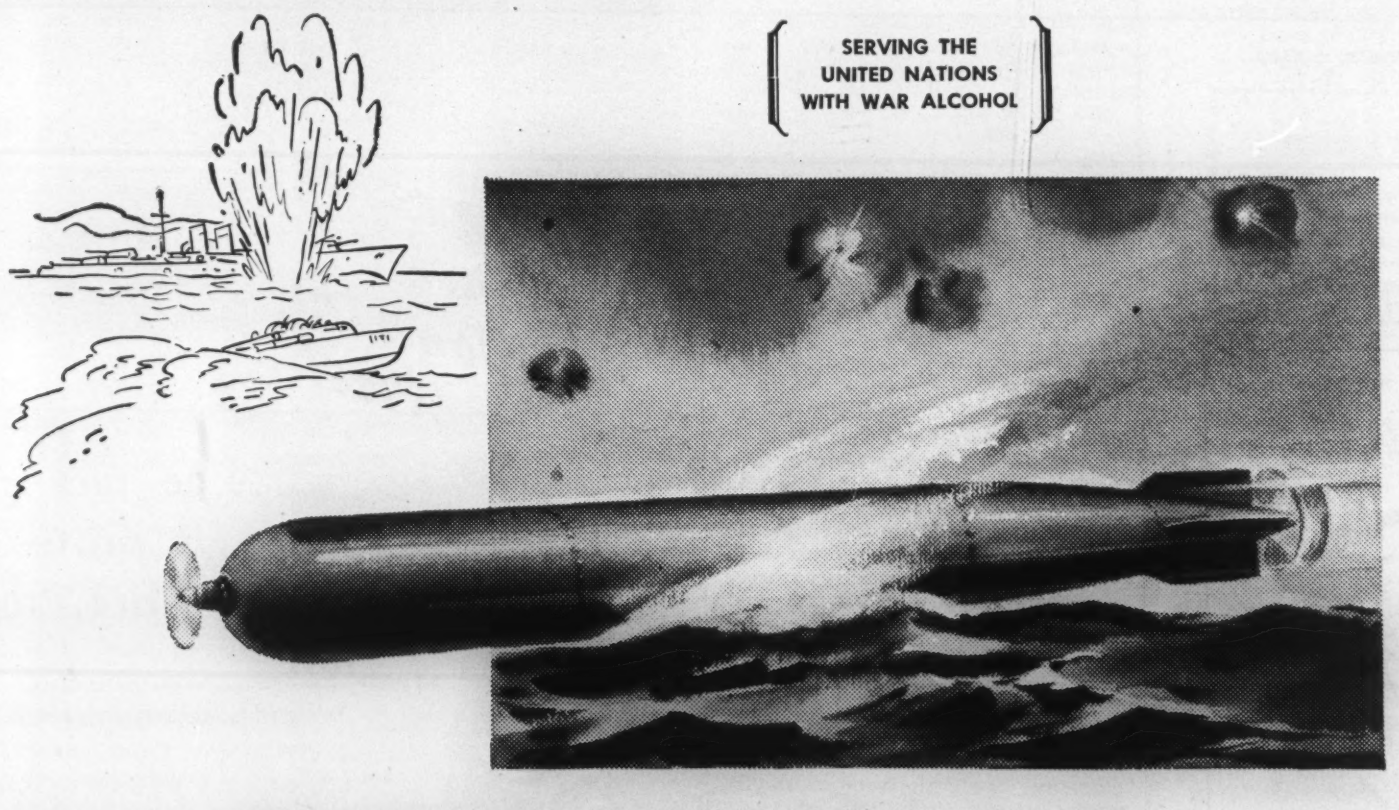
There can be no doubt there. The Act provides that the Dominion and the Provinces shall each have its own consolidated revenue. It does not do so with regard to the one Parliament.

The same may be said of Mr. Pigeon's comparison of section 16 which declares that "the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa" and section 68 which declares that "the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be Toronto for Ontario, Quebec for the Province of Quebec, Halifax for Nova Scotia and Fredericton for New Brunswick." In order to be logical Mr. Pigeon should have read section 17 with sections 69 and 71 which declare that "There shall be a *Legislature* for Quebec," etc. Then he would have seen that there is only one Parliament for Canada, and a Legislative Assembly for each Province.

## What Is Parliament?

What is a Parliament? Is it the forum of the nation where the sovereignty and independence of a country are to be preserved, strengthened and developed? Is it the place where elected representatives can legislate with respect to everything that makes a country a living nation recognized as an actual entity in the eyes of the whole world? Or is it any elected Assembly authorized by law to deal only with selected matters of a local or private nature? What is the field of action of the Dominion Parliament?

Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act provides that the Senate and House of Commons of Canada shall make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to the public debt and property, the regulation of trade and commerce, the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation, the borrowing of money on the public credit, postal service, the census, statistics, militia and defence, salaries of civil servants, beacons, buoys, lighthouses, navigation, shipping, quarantine, establishment of marine hospitals, sea coast and inland fisheries, ferries between provinces, currency, coinage, banking, the issue of paper money, weights and measures, bills of exchange, legal tender, bankruptcy, patents, inventions, discovery, copyrights, naturalization, aliens,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Subtract these from the total legislative powers of our country and what is there left for the Provinces to do? They can only deal with matters confined within the limits of the Provinces and without any more extra-territorial effect than the resolutions of a social club.

There are not nine Canadas. Our constitution provides for one only with the seat of Government and Parliament at Ottawa. Laws passed by the latter for the preservation of Canada's sovereignty are applicable to all the citizens in the nine provinces, in the Yukon and in the Northwest Territories. The United Kingdom Parliament has divested itself of such power with respect to the Dominions except as regards the B.N.A. Act. It is provided in section 4 of the Statute of Westminster that: "No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof." This shows that the Dominion is more independent of Great Britain than the Provinces are of the Dominion.

### Provinces Restricted

The King's veto on Canadian laws is now a myth. Its exercise would almost cause a revolution. Not so, however, with the federal power of disallowance of provincial statutes which has recently been used against certain laws of the Province of Alberta.

True, the Provinces may amend their own constitutions but they are not alone in the exercise of that power. The United Kingdom Parliament can also amend those constitutions, and if it did so, its law would be irrevocable, whilst the Province's amendments are subject to the federal Government's veto. The Provinces enjoy a certain autonomy within the circle mapped out for them, but they have to admit that after all they are only a branch of the country's legislative establishment. Their limited jurisdiction places them below the Dominion. They shall always have the protection of the law for the performance of their apportioned legislative duties, but their powers are so restricted that they cannot compare with the Parliaments of any independent country. Who will seriously say that the Legislature of the beautiful province of Prince Edward Island, with its thirty members consisting of fifteen Councillors and fifteen Assemblymen, is a Parliament in the same sense as the Dominion Parliament, which is now managing war affairs in the nine Provinces, and the great Parliament of the United Kingdom, whose long arm reaches the mighty Empire on which the sun never sets?

The question of the claim of these Legislatures and their members to the "privileges, immunities and powers" of a Parliament is another matter, with which I shall deal in a separate article.

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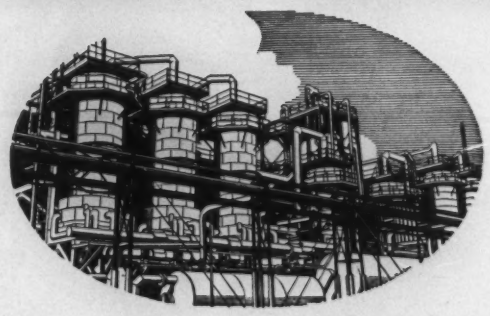

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# Refugees and Unemployment

BY B. K. SANDWELL

**There is a lively controversy going on between the advocates of the admission to Canada of refugees from persecution abroad — who are petitioning the Government for a policy of freer admission of these unfortunates—and the upholders of the existing regulations, which practically bar all immigrants who have not sufficient money to ensure their economic independence.**

**In this article a Winnipeg critic of the petition sets forth the view of the opponents of the petition, and the editor of "Saturday Night" maintains that their arguments amount really to a demand that there shall be no more immigration into Canada.**

IT WAS recently my privilege to address the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, Man., on the subject of the petition which is being circulated for presentation to the Dominion Government by the Canadian National Committee on Refugees. Among the audience on that occasion was the writer of the following letter, which I am glad to print because it is a moderate, restrained and intelligent statement of a point of view which is certainly not uncommon among Canadians, and which leads quite logically to an attitude of strong opposition to the admission of any refugees into the Dominion:

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON MONDAY, November 8, I attended the Canadian Club luncheon which was addressed by Mr. B. K. Sandwell, managing editor of SATURDAY NIGHT. Two things about Mr. Sandwell's address impressed me most forcibly.

First was his absolute earnestness in his subject, and second his utter lack of logic in his arguments.

One of Mr. Sandwell's first arguments was the fact that the British Isles provided sanctuary while we did not. However, he overlooked the all important fact, that the British Isles have been stocked with the same people for a thousand years or more while we in Canada have basically two different peoples, speaking different languages and who frequently do not see eye to eye. Into this rather difficult sort of national life we have admitted large numbers from all parts of Europe and I regret to say they have not all become assimilated into the life of this country, but rather have they established their little national groups and in some of these national groups we find the same hatreds of other national groups that were to be found in the old lands. Now, into all this Mr. Sandwell advocates unlimited sanctuary for peoples from these various lands. The argument is to admit a few (no numbers mentioned), the first hole in the dyke through which the flood will pour.

Mr. Sandwell referred to the fear of the ex-servicemen for the present service men and women. I think, if I recall rightly, I read not very long ago, in the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, references to the depression that will follow this war, and many of our best economists predict a serious depression when the war is over. Can we, in the face of such a possibility, ignore the prior claims of our service men and women, regardless of how much sympathy we may have for refugees?

Is it not a fact that our service men and women are giving their all to remove persecution from the home lands of these refugees so that they, the refugees, may once again lead free lives in their own lands? Under these circumstances, what logical reason is there for settling these refugees in Canada, where they will settle into a strange land where to them a strange tongue is spoken, when they can be re-established in their own home lands in surroundings familiar to them and where their chance of re-establishment should be much better than in coming to Canada?

If Canada has a duty to grant succor to the refugees, let us supply them with food and other necessities of life, where they are at present located, then when this present struggle is brought to an end, let them return to their home land.

We have hundreds of thousands of men and women serving our country, and I repeat, it is our first duty to see that they are all successfully re-established before we permit any influx of immigration, be they refugees or otherwise, into the Dominion of Canada.

In conclusion, let me say, Mr. Sandwell stressed the valuable addition these people would be to the population of Canada. That remains to be proven, but be it as it may, they can never be the valuable asset to this land that our own loyal returned men and women will be.

*Winnipeg, Man.* J. H. MARTINSON.

Mr. Martinson's arguments, it will be noted, fall under two heads. The first is based upon the racial difference between the refugees and both of the "two different peoples" who in the main constitute the present population of Canada. The second relates to the possibility of wide-spread unemployment in Canada after the war.

Let us see where these arguments lead us. The first leads us, quite logically and inevitably, to the exclusion of all immigrants (not merely refugees, but all immigrants) of any other racial origin than French or Anglo-Saxon-Celt. It is a perfectly logical position, for those who do not believe in the possibility of the assimilation of any other racial strains, and who think that the Dominion can be adequately populated by the na-

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tural increase of the French-Canadians and the obtainable volume of immigration from British or English-speaking sources. Unfortunately the latter source of increase cannot be relied upon for any great contribution. The population of Great Britain has almost become stationary, and will within a generation begin to diminish, owing to the preponderance of elderly persons in its make-up. Any increase in emigration in the near future will merely hasten this process, for immigration never takes away a full proportion of the elderly, being a movement which concerns almost entirely the young adults and their children.

Mr. Martinson's estimate of the racial unity of the people of the British Isles is of course greatly exaggerated. Their present apparent unity is purely the result of assimilation. Far from being "the same people for a thousand years or more" they were divided nine hundred years ago into five or six radically different racial elements, speaking different languages, and separated by the most cast-iron social distinctions.

As for Canada, many of the earlier-arrived national groups have been very extensively assimilated, the Germans and Norwegians being conspicuous examples, while those elements which are still maintaining "the same hatreds of other national groups" are (if we except the two kinds of Irish) the most recently arrived of our immigrants and have really had very little time for assimilation.

## Assimilation or Conversion?

The attitude of despair about assimilation which Mr. Martinson expresses is justifiable if by assimilation he means conversion into Anglo-Saxons or Celts; that is a magical operation which no amount of rubbing of shoulders together and no period of time will ever effect. But if by assimilation we mean the adoption of certain broad common standards of citizenship and of national ideals, there is no more reason to despair of it now than there was in the more cheerful days when we were building up the country and welcoming immigrants at the rate of a million every few years.

The suggestion in the last sentence of this paragraph of Mr. Martinson's letter, that the admission of refugees today without the specification of a limit to the number means making "the first hole in the dyke through which the flood will pour" is entirely unjustified. If the people of Canada find that they are getting too many refugees they can always change their regulations again at six months' notice; it is improbable that the character of the country can be irretrievably ruined in those six months. But as I have already pointed out, what Mr. Martinson is really arguing for is not limited immigration but no immigration at all.

The fear of unemployment is another argument which leads to exactly the same conclusions. If we believe, as Mr. Martinson apparently does, that increase of population has no effect towards the increasing of employment, and if we believe further that periods of serious unemployment will inevitably occur in the future history of Canada, there is again nothing for it but to admit no more immigration. We obviously do not want it at a time when we have a lot of unemployment already, and at a time when we have no unemployment we must be looking forward to the time when we shall have plenty of it.

## Immigration in Depression

Let us be quite clear that the periods of unemployment which Mr. Martinson wants to guard against are not the result of the return of service men after a war; if they were we might hope that the next depression may be the last one, and after it is over we might think of letting in some immigrants and becoming a nation of more than twelve million people. But the greatest depression of our experience, the depression which is the real cause of the Martinson attitude, occurred in 1929 and the following years, ten years after the return of the service men of the last war. During those ten years there were admitted to Canada about 1,200,000 immigrants of all sorts, and it is the Martinson view that there would have been a great deal less unemployment in Canada in 1930-33 if none of these had been admitted, and consequently the native Canadians, including the returned service men, would have had less difficulty in securing jobs.

Now I cannot prove, and I do not think anybody can prove, that this theory is untrue. It merely seems to me to be highly improbable. Certainly there was at that same time a very large amount of unemployment in the United States, where immigration had been proportionately on a much smaller scale, and in Germany, where there had not been any immigration, and in Great Britain, from which there had been some emigration. These facts appear to suggest that there is very little relation between the amount of unemployment in a country and the percentage of new immigrant population.

There is another possible factor in the problem, namely the amount of new capital which enters along with the immigrants. Ordinarily speaking a country which is receiving immigrants at a rapid rate is pretty sure to attract capital, because the increased population affords a good opportunity for new capital to make money. This condition unfortunately did not exist in the between-the-wars period, owing to the obscurity of the international situation. It is probable that the disinclination of new capital, whether domestic or foreign, to adventure itself in Canada was the main reason for the 1929 depression, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that this disinclination would have been any less if there had been less immigration in the previous decade.

But the main point is that Mr. Martinson's racial argument applies against all immigration, at any time, other than that of Anglo-Saxons and Celts, and his economic argument applies against all immigration at any time of any kind. I cannot follow him to this conclusion; and, believing in immigration, I feel that no kind of it has a greater claim on Canadian sympathy than the immigration of persons driven from their home-land by persecution.

**This English W.A.A.F. is preparing a meal in an improvised field-kitchen. Stove consists of empty petrol tins, with a clean dust bin doing duty as an oven. Waste oil serves as fuel.**

WILLIAM B. POWELL

Mr. Powell was elected a Director of Imperial Bank of Canada at the Annual Meeting November 24th.

Mr. Powell lives in Hamilton and is President of Appleford Paper Products Limited and Aridor Limited, both of Hamilton. He is a Director of Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada; Cosmos Imperial Cotton Co. Ltd., and Buntin Gillies Co. Limited. Mr. Powell was Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada formerly at Galt.

HUGH L. McCULLOCH, B.A.Sc.

Mr. McCulloch of Galt was elected a Director of Imperial Bank of Canada at the Annual Meeting, Wednesday, November 24th.

Mr. McCulloch is President of Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch, Ltd., Galt, Ontario; Director, Goldie-McCulloch Company, Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Lake Erie and Northern Railway, and Vice-President and Director, Galt Art Metal Company, Ltd.


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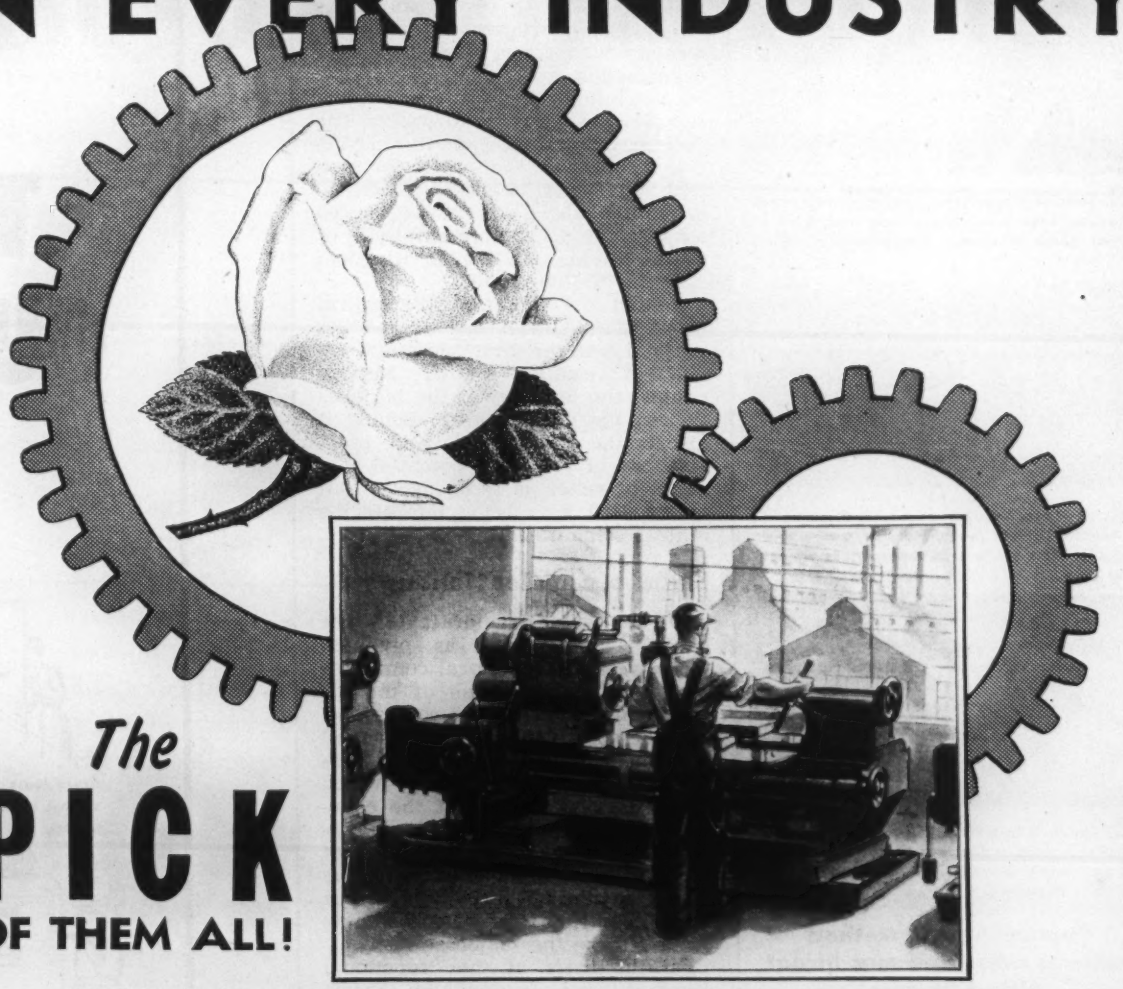

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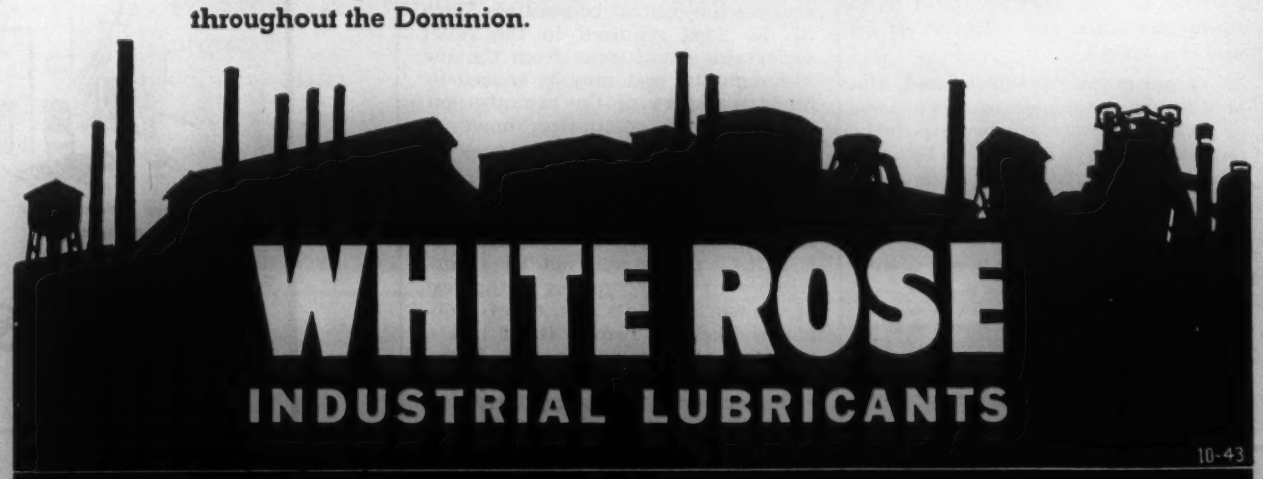

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**As the first organization to tackle a peace problem the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is a testing ground for co-operation.**

**Forty-four nations are in UNRRA at the start and already there has been some stand by the smaller nations against the tendency of the big ones to run the show.**

**Canada has been left off the Central Committee of the Administration and Mr. Flaherty interprets official feeling to this omission as 'reconciled but not pleased.'**

# UNRRA Test of Post-War Organization

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

DOWN at Atlantic City the first big machine for international co-operation to emerge from the second great war received its trial run when the council of UNRRA opened its first meeting. UNRRA translated means "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" and if it works it is likely to be the first of a whole series of capital letter organizations stretching through the last stages of the war, the immediate post-war period and on into the indefinite future.

UNRRA's job is to bring relief and primary stage measures of rehabilitation to the impoverished and disorganized lands of Europe as they are freed from German occupation. It is different from other combined endeavors of the United Nations in the war so far in that it is designed to divide responsibility and share control, whereas in the conduct of the war itself responsibility for and control of joint efforts has been left to two governments, those of Great Britain and the United States, and even in large degree to two men, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt.

Under the constitution of UNRRA as embodied in the agreement signed recently at Washington each country has a representative on the council which is the legislature or governing body. Thus each member state, and there are 44 at the start, has an equal voice regardless of its size and of whether it is interested in the organization from the point of view of receiving relief or contributing supplies for the relief of others. The real executive power in the organization, however, is the director general, Mr. Herbert Lehman. A central committee whose powers are limited consists of the representatives of China, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Behind the fact that the central committee's powers are limited lies the story of the first successful revolt of smaller United Nations against the tendency of the big ones to run the whole show. Behind it also is the fact that Canada, probably one of the large potential suppliers of relief, is reconciled to but not pleased with being left off the central committee.

## Stand of Smaller Nations

When the first draft of the UNRRA agreement was prepared the powers of the central committee were greater and those of the all-embracing council were correspondingly less than they are in the final agreement. The Netherlands government was one of those which made its view plain that the countries which, because they were victims of war, had to accept relief ought to have as much to say in the arrangements for distributing it as those countries who were fortunate enough to be the major powers.

On the basis of the "functional principle" put forward by Prime Minister Mackenzie King as a guide to determining what governments should be the ruling factors in international organizations, the Canadian government would have welcomed a seat on the central committee. Much of the food required in the relief undertaking will come from Canada although the cost may be shared by other members of the organization.

The central committee, however, was confined to the four large powers, chosen on the basis of size rather than function because neither China nor Russia are likely to be functionally active in the affairs of UNRRA. China will not be a contributor of relief supplies to the rest of the world and its own relief problem is likely to resolve itself into a question of distribution and transportation within China rather than of importation. Russia similarly will not be in a position to contribute to the general pool of relief supplies and does not expect to require the services of UNRRA in Soviet territory. Any supplies needed will be purchased directly from other countries.

The early stages of UNRRA and the way in which the organization shapes up will have a major influence on the post-war world, an influence which will extend far beyond its successes or failures in its own peculiar task. If it achieves a satisfactory working formula for putting the combined resources of 44 nations to work in meeting a special problem, that formula will be useful in other international organizations projected with a view to securing peace and plenty in the post-war world.

## Problems of Relief

In UNRRA it may be determined to what extent small states are ready to accept paternalism along with benevolence from the large ones. Already this question has arisen and it has been intimated to some of the high level planners that while hungry people like to be fed they don't like dictation from foreigners. Experience with relief administration in North Africa, the one important piece of allied territory to pass from enemy to United Nations control so far, is believed to have brought about some modification in the ambition of sponsors of UNRRA to administer relief in the way they consider best regardless of local opinion.

UNRRA is primarily intended for relief in allied territory after it is freed from the enemy rather than in enemy territory brought under allied control. The need for relief is expected to be greater in the case of allied territory because of the systematic looting to which it has been subjected, the probability that in withdrawing the Germans will apply the scorched earth technique and the probable disorganization of local administration and services. In point of time UNRRA, after acquiring and transporting the supplies it is estim-


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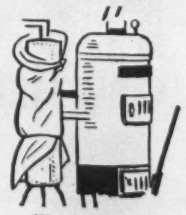

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THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE, Minister

ated will be required in a particular territory, will step in when AMG (allied military government) is through.

### UNRRA Follows AMG

While military operations are still proceeding relief work as well as local administration must be subject to military requirements and under military control. When AMG is able to turn over control to a native civilian authority UNRRA is expected to be ready with the goods and with machinery for distribution.

The closest degree of co-operation with local authorities and the maximum degree of sympathy with national pride and local feeling will be necessary if UNRRA is not to create more resentment than goodwill in the territories it serves. Frenchmen, Belgians, Netherlanders, Greeks, Poles, Norwegians, Serbs have had too much experience in being pushed about by an occupying power to welcome dictation from foreigners as to their eating and living habits.

The exiled governments returning to their home countries or new governments set up to administer them will be anxious to establish themselves with the people and will want to get all the credit possible for any relief that is provided. In other words there will be a demand for a Frenchman on the end of the ladle at the soup wagon, should relief get down to that elemental stage, and if the soup is good it will be called French soup and if bad UNRRA soup.

UNRRA's problems in getting support from the countries able to furnish supplies and capital promise to be no less delicate than in the countries on the receiving end but their solution rests largely on the governments of the member countries assuming an equitable formula for contributions is obtained.

The need for supplies, particularly food, will be enormous and it will come at a time of world scarcity. To meet the need continued restrictions and rationing will be necessary in countries such as Canada, accustomed to abundance and which have reluctantly accepted restrictions in the interest of victory.

It is realized it will be hard for a government in a democracy to tell people, irked by years of shortages and restrictions, that they must put up with them for another year or two after the victory which was expected to end them. There will be more close scrutiny to see that one country is not getting off easier than another on contributions than there was to see that each did its proper share in contributions of men and money for war. Each government will need the strongest possible evidence of equality of sacrifice in order to satisfy its parliament and electors.

### To Start at Once

UNRRA's operations in acquiring and optioning of supplies and moving them to strategic locations as close to the front as possible, notably in Britain and Italy, are expected to start at once. The more accumulation there is the less the confusion when the supplies are needed. The big supplying countries will be Canada and the United States because of their production capacity and comparative nearness to the scene of need, Great Britain because of her accumulated emergency stocks of food which can be lowered once the danger of invasion and blockade passes, and such South American countries with available surpluses as can be enlisted.

While the organization bears the name of the United Nations it is hoped that some neutral states will join it under the terms of the agreement which throw membership open to them. For immediate reasons relating to their location and their ability to contribute the adherence of Argentine, Sweden, Switzerland and Ireland is regarded as desirable. Apart from any contribution they can make to the job in hand, however, the participation of as many states as possible is desirable from the point of view of education and training in international co-operation.

If UNRRA succeeds, its success will be the foundation for wider and more permanent machinery. If it fails a new start must be made. The more countries who gain experience working in harness in UNRRA the better prospects for success in other agencies which will be necessary to give practical effect to the goal set forth in the Atlantic Charter and to establish the "four freedoms."

UNRRA, for instance, will probably be the mother of POFA, Permanent Organization for Food and Agriculture, which, if plans materialize, will have a lot to do with establishing freedom from want. Its purpose will be to pool the resources of the nations for the alleviation of food shortages everywhere and to establish international co-operation in planning agricultural production so that the nutrition standards of the world can be raised.

**Chungking, wartime capital of China, has held out in the face of almost continuous assault from Japanese bombing planes. Built on the banks of the swift-flowing Yangtze river, it is a city of extreme contrasts. This scene on the river shows boatmen still using long bamboo poles as motive power just as their ancestors did a thousand years ago. Yet Chungking boasts a parachute tower from which young girls jump with no more concern than the most seasoned paratrooper.** →


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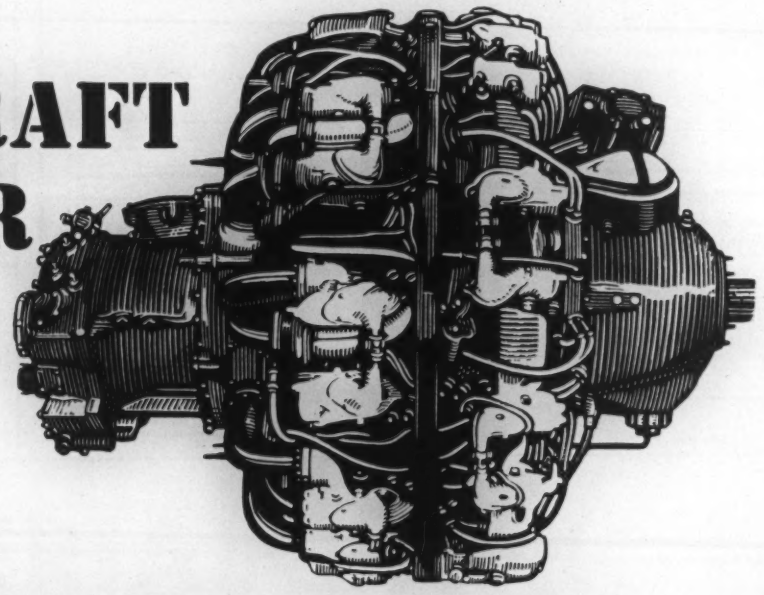

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# NEW WAR BOOKS

## Not So Many Will Argue With Vansittart Now

LESSONS OF MY LIFE, by Lord Vansittart. (Ryerson, $3.75).

CLAUSEWITZ ON WAR, translated by O. J. M. Jolles. (Macmillan, $1.75).

THE INVASION OF GERMANY, by Curt Riess. (Thomas Allen, $3.50).

AMERICA'S NAVY IN WORLD WAR II, by Gilbert Cant. (Longmans. $4.75).

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

LORD VANSITTART feels strongly that, after being for forty years in a quite exceptional position to learn about the Germans, yet barred by this same position from political expression, he must try to inform his people about their true character, and finally dispel their illusions. He ought to feel pleased with his efforts. For, as a "young" author, "kicking up his heels", he has probably gained more attention and caused more controversy than any other writer during this war.

The controversy, which raged furiously over his earlier pamphlet *Black Record*, is noticeably dying down. His countrymen have learned a great deal themselves first hand about the German character during the ensuing three years. He is now satisfied that "the rank and file of the country mean to make an end of Germany as a military power."

Against the British "pseudo-intellectuals" who still talk about the good and gentle "other Germany" of Goethe and Beethoven waiting around the corner for us to grasp her hand and treat her "fairly", he leads a bold frontal attack. We have to defeat these deluded publicists as well as the Germans themselves before we can win a secure peace.

I think that Vansittart fully makes his case against them. He doesn't deny that there are some "good" Germans. There may be as many as 25 per cent. His point is that these "good" Germans have never had the slightest influence in determining German policy. In modern times the cold, brutal, deceitful Prussian has succeeded in molding the whole mass of the German nation in his character.

### Germans Characterless

To be more exact Prussian rule has molded a German who is *characterless*, who simply lacks the instinct or conscience which signal "right" or "wrong" to the average individual of Western society. He has accepted the dictum that the individual German is nothing, and Germany everything. His instinct is that of a soldier, not of a citizen, nor even a citizen-soldier. "Germany is an army that has conquered a nation, rather than a state possessing an army."

To support his argument Vansittart marshals an endless array of quotations from shrewd observers of the German people from Dostoievski onward. And against these he sets the follies of the British "pseudo-intellectuals" and pro-Germans. In the Victorian England in which he grew up, not only Joseph Chamberlain, but "nearly everyone", was pro-German. An example of the humor running through this book is his description of how this came about.

It was because Victorian England not only still had a keen remembrance of France's threat to her existence under "Boney", but "was vaguely convinced that nineteenth century France had too good a time; that France laughed too much and cooked too well for this vale of tears; . . . and that the French somehow put more into, and got more out of, sex than the English. Victorian England had not the vaguest idea how this was done, but was vaguely sure that that advantage was not fair, and quite sure that it was not nice."

"I well remember how in my presence my great-aunt reproached my father when he first allowed me to go to Paris as a boy. She said that I would return with no morals and a Latin mind. (That is what the Governments of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain said later. They should have known my great aunt.) . . . The Victorians had another vague, and this time correct, impression that the Germans were always very rude to women and kept them in their place. They must therefore be quite good fellows. No sex nonsense about these Germans!"

### The Gullible English

So it is not surprising to find Prince Bülow writing in 1899: "The English politicians do not know the continent well. Their general ideas, according to our standard, are somewhat naïf. . . *They are not prone to suspect really evil intentions.* They are very quiet, rather indolent, and very optimistic."

And Count Bernstorff (who has often been held up as one of the "better" Germans), notes in 1904 "the extent to which, in political matters, our 'practical' Englishmen are dominated by phrases." He recommended that his Government give these gullible Englishmen a treaty of arbitration, upon which they would "believe that the Germans had put off their desire for conquest and become peaceful individuals."

This was the German attitude then towards any concessions which Britain might make. It did not change after 1918, when each of our successive concessions, such as the premature evacuation of the Rhineland, gained only sneers from the Germans over our weakness.

Nor was it any different towards Neville Chamberlain's concessions. "Never was a man more gloatingly mocked behind his back than was Mr. Chamberlain when he returned from Munich. . . I warned our Government of what was being said and of its full significance. The abuse, however, was so gross that no member of the Government would believe it." Vansittart had, indeed, often been warned before of dismissal for his "anti-German" attitude!

This brings the author to note another of the lessons of his life, that whenever a German wrote a bellicose book or made an inflammatory speech, it was patriotic, but when he quoted it, it was calumny. "Indeed, some of my compatriots think it unfair on my part to have read so much; it is not playing the game. *England has been mad on playing the game.*" He gives chapter and verse to prove that they have been "worse than the Bourbons" in refusing to learn anything about the Germans.

### History's Greatest Swindle

In this highly literate and closely-packed work the writer seeks to show that the Versailles Treaty had little to do with Germany's going to war in 1939 (did she not make a similar unprovoked war in 1914 when she was an established winner and fabulously prosperous?); and that, far from showing the slightest remorse, she afterwards staged "the greatest swindle in history" in the matter of reparations payments.

Her actual cash payments were only £253 millions; including payments in kind the grand total was £1,038 millions; yet against this she borrowed £1190 millions. A few years later Dr. Schacht was talking about an allied extortion of £6000 to £7000 millions. German propaganda always blamed their disastrous inflation on reparations exactions, too, although Professor Shotwell has long since made a convincing argument that it was due to the ravages of total war on their financial and productive system. How successfully did the Germans follow the prescription of one of their representatives who, when asked by a Swiss in the late summer of 1918 what they would do if they lost the war, answered unhesitatingly: "Then we would organize sympathy." When it came Germany's turn, in 1940-43, she exacted payments and deliveries of £1000 millions *a year* from her victims.

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TORONTO DAILY STAR


# Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited

and its wholly-owned subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 1943

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earnings from operations before providing for the charges set out below | | $ 3,061,331.53 |
| Income from investments | | 46,184.92 |
| | | $ 3,107,516.45 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Interest on bonds | $ 120,460.00 | |
| Depreciation on buildings, plant, equipment, autos and trucks | 325,000.00 | |
| Appropriation for employees' pensions | 37,170.35 | |
| Loss on disposals of fixed assets and investments | 23,629.51 | 506,259.86 |
| Net profit for year before providing for income and excess profits taxes | | $ 2,601,256.59 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Provision for income and excess profits taxes | $2,425,000.00 | |
| Less refundable portion of excess profits tax | 450,000.00 | 1,975,000.00 |
| Net profit for the year carried to surplus account | | $ 626,256.59 |

## CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 1943

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance 31st July 1942 | | $ 644,713.74 |
| Less written off trade marks and goodwill | | 299,999.00 |
| | | $ 344,714.74 |
| Add: | | |
| Net profit for the year | $ 626,256.59 | |
| Discount on purchase of company's bonds for sinking fund | 38,430.20 | |
| Sundry reserves established in prior years, no longer required | 45,000.00 | 709,686.79 |
| Balance at 31st July 1943 | | $ 1,054,401.53 |

### AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the consolidated balance sheet of Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries as at 31st July 1943 and of the statements of profit and loss and surplus for the year ending on that date. In connection therewith we examined or tested accounting records of the company and its subsidiaries; we also made a general review of the accounting methods and of the operating and income accounts for the year and made tests of the year's transactions.

We report that, subject to the values at which investments in shares of controlled companies are stated, in our opinion, based upon our examination, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and related statements of profit and loss and surplus have been drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs as at 31st July 1943 and of the results of their operations for the year, according to the best of our information, the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the companies. All our requirements as auditors have been complied with.

Toronto, Canada,
13th November 1943

CLARKSON GORDON DILWORTH & NASH,
Chartered Accountants

us avoid being fooled again. Contrary to a widespread impression, he in no way advocates exterminating the Germans after this war, but lays down as his program "a prosperous, but not a powerful Germany." He would give the Germans "a full life and a full larder, but keep their arsenals empty."

This calls for "the complete abolition of German militarism in every one of its manifestations and organizations, material or spiritual." This will mean more than relieving the world of the German Army, Navy and Air Force, as well as civil aviation. It means the suppression of all para-military organizations, under every masquerade; the abolition of over-industrialized Germany's war potential (the RAF has this well in hand), and the ending of her dream of economic hegemony over Europe; the remodelling of the German administration, bureaucracy and judiciary; the slow introduction of an entirely new spirit in German schools and churches.

"None of these essentials is possible without a prolonged and effective occupation of Germany by the united forces of the United Nations. There is nothing inhuman in this program; on the contrary, it will be inhuman not to execute it. Re-education must be carried out under the protection of occupation; else it will again end in a welter of intimidation and assassination. . . There is no vast difficulty in this program. It can indeed almost certainly be achieved, given two qualities on our part: patience and resolution. Failing that achievement there will *never* be any Security."

If I judge rightly the spirit of retributive fury rising in Russia as the Red Army rolls westward uncovering German atrocities and wanton destruction of all civilized works, which has already brought suggestions of "labor reparations" to be demanded from the Germans; and also the voice of the other occupied nations in the final settlement; the Germans themselves may be appealing for Vansittart's program before the British "pseudo-intellectuals" have finished denouncing it.

**American air and sea forces are taking the offensive in the South Seas. But despite the fact that Japanese planes seem to be staying clear of the Solomons, aircraft observers are very much on the job. This one is scanning the skies over Bougainville.**

## Ironic Enjoyment

One of the ironic enjoyments of recent evenings has been to listen to German broadcasters quoting Clausewitz in support of the view that the defensive is the stronger form of warfare. Here is the conclusion to Clausewitz's passage, which, Professor Jolles remarks, causes great embarrassment to all those German interpreters of Clausewitz who earlier regarded him as the father of their ideal of unretained aggressive warfare.

"We think we have now sufficiently established our proposition, that the defensive is a stronger form of war than the offensive; but there still remains to be mentioned *one small factor* hitherto unnoticed. It is the courage, the feeling of superiority, in an army which springs from a consciousness of belonging to the attacking party. The thing is in itself a fact, but the feeling very soon merges into the more general and more powerful one which is imparted to an army by victory or defeat, by the talent or incapacity of its general."

One cannot do much in a brief review with this 650-page book. There is no need to stress its importance, since it has stood at the top of the military curriculum for over a century. Perhaps in this case a sample of its quality will be most interesting. Speaking of the Military Virtue of an Army, Clausewitz has this to say.

"An army which preserves its customary formations under the heaviest fire, which is never shaken by imaginary fears, and resists with all its might any that are well founded, which, proud in the feeling of its victories, never loses its sense of obedience, its respect for and confidence in its leaders, even in the midst of the disaster of defeat; an army with its physical powers strengthened in the practice of privations and exertions, like the muscles of an athlete; an army which looks upon all its toils as the means to victory, not as a curse which rests on its standards, and which is always reminded of its duties and virtues by the short catechism of one single idea, namely, the honor of its arms—such an army as this is imbued with the true military spirit."

## Quotation for Hitler

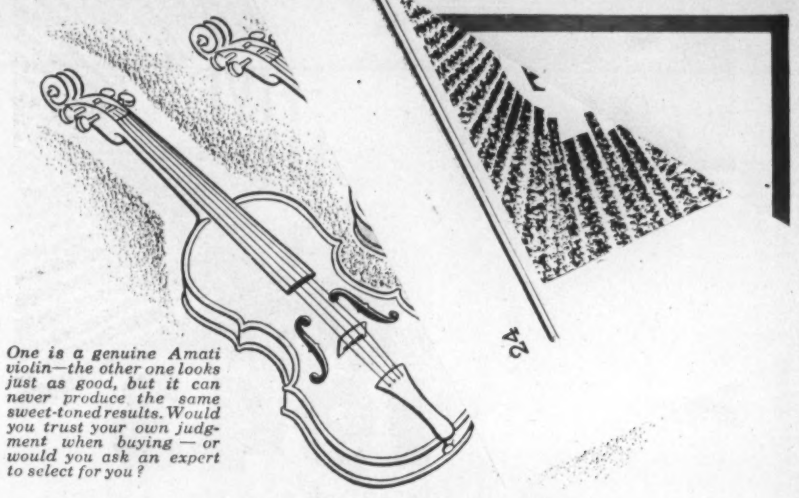
Reading this, one would say that Montgomery knew his Clausewitz as well as the Germans—and perhaps better. In conclusion, there is one brief quotation for the special attention of A. Hitler. *"In war more than anywhere else in the world things happen differently from what we had expected,* and look differently when near from what they did at a distance." How differently the Ukraine and the Volga, the Thames and the Nile looked to the Fuehrer from close-up than from his grandiose planning-room in the Villa Berghof.

A great help and a strong attraction to the general reader in Clausewitz is his habit of stating his subject clearly in the first few lines of each of his numerous brief chapters. Professor Jolles' translation is an excellent one, and he has done the English-speaking peoples a service which will not end with the defeat of Hitler. After this war we must try to remember that while peace is not secured by pacifism, war may be averted through a knowledge of military science.

I found so many misstatements in Curt Riess' first war book, *Total Espionage,* that I didn't bother with his second, on the German generals. I don't know if I would be quite so harsh towards his third, *The Invasion of Germany,* as the reviewer in "The Nation" who wrote it off thus: "The reader will find his first ridiculous falsifications of history on page 1. This may save him the trouble of turning to page 2, ff. It is too bad that Mr. Riess spends his time writing his own books instead of studying better ones." Still, I can find no confidence in Mr. Riess' glib compilation.

The contrast is almost overwhelming when one picks up Gilbert Cant's new book, *America's Navy In World War II.* His first work, *The War At* Sea, which perforce dealt almost entirely with the actions of the British Navy, is I think the finest thing on the subject, and perhaps the soundest war book produced by any American writer. In his new book he turns to the story of the U.S. Navy from Pearl Harbor to the finale at Guadalcanal.

I can think of no better reading for anyone who wants to catch up with what has been happening in the Pacific, and get into a position to follow the great events soon to come in that ocean. As for Mr. Cant, I wish he would write more books; and the same goes for S. L. A. Marshall, an American writer who did two admirable works on the land war, *Blitzkrieg* and *Armies on Wheels,* and has been much too long turning out a third.

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# IMPERIAL BANK
## OF CANADA

### CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, 30th OCTOBER, 1943

**ASSETS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada | $ 26,745,381.71 |
| Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks | 12,241,279.47 |
| Other Cash, and Deposits | 7,000,154.42 |
| | $ 45,986,815.60 |
| Government and Municipal Securities and Loans | 144,848,295.54 |
| Other Bonds and Stocks | 532,879.44 |
| Call Loans (Secured) | 2,127,452.28 |
| | $193,495,442.86 |
| Commercial Loans and Discounts | 68,113,150.91 |
| Bank Premises | 5,182,452.56 |
| Other Assets | 129,514.63 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit | 2,845,319.47 |
| | $269,765,880.43 |

**LIABILITIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in Circulation | $ 1,852,770.00 |
| Total Deposits | 249,079,744.34 |
| Letters of Credit Outstanding | 2,845,319.47 |
| | $253,777,833.81 |
| Dividends due Shareholders | 141,120.90 |
| Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits | 15,846,925.72 |
| | $269,765,880.43 |

The General Manager,
Imperial Bank of Canada,
TORONTO.

We report that we have examined the above condensed Balance Sheet as at 30th October, 1943, and have compared it with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A.
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
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Toronto, 16th November, 1943.

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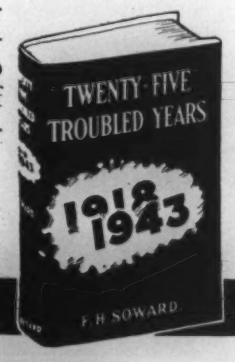


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# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

**All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto**

## About the Newell Case

THIS MAN HANGED HIMSELF, by Edwin C. Guillet. (Ontario Pub. Co. $2.50).

BILL NEWELL was hanged on Feb. 12, 1942. His wife was murdered on September 29, 1940. In the interim came three formal trials, the first and second failing by the disagreement of the jury in each. Throughout all three trials the prisoner made all sorts of wild charges against the Toronto Police and the Crown witnesses, insisted that he had been "framed" and presented an alleged alibi. The third jury was unmoved by his protests and, by unanimous verdict, sent him to the gallows.

Edwin C. Guillet, well and favorably known by his books on pioneer life in Ontario, here presents an exhaustive study of this celebrated case. Not only did he read and digest the transcript of the evidence in all three trials (an enormous task), but he interviewed hundreds of persons mentioned in the evidence, or officially connected with the trials, tested the timing of the alibi by walking over the routes mentioned, and visited the scene of the crime, a patch of wilderness on Toronto Centre Island. His decision is that justice has been done.

In the public interest such a conclusion from a layman, an honest citizen accustomed to digging-up the truths of a hundred years ago, a man with no axe to grind, is most valuable. For the law, the Courts and the police were slandered by Newell and some citizens were too ready to believe the slander.

But the book is welcome for another reason. It gives a full-dress portrait of Newell's personality; a psychological study of an outwardly attractive and inwardly diabolic man, as completely amoral as a German storm-trooper or a Chicago gangster. His march to the gallows was completely normal, when the different phases of his character and practice are taken into consideration.

Mr. Guillet in his final chapter expresses the view that a prospective juror holding conscientious objections to capital punishment should be challenged, since one recalcitrant, whose oath is overborne by such scruples, might render any murder trial futile. For that reason he would prefer to see a revision of the time-tried policy of demanding unanimity of judgment in a murder-case jury. A 10 to 2 poll should be sufficient to convict. He also questions the legality and the practical value of holding material witnesses under arrest, and, of course, like every other British subject of intelligence, he has only hatred and scorn for the Third Degree or any approach to it. Questioning by police should be conducted only in the presence of a Judge.

Altogether a lively and most useful book.

## The Friend of Man

THE FIRESIDE BOOK OF DOG STORIES, Edited by Jack Goodman. (Musson, $3.50.)

ANYBODY can tell a story about a dog, and it's pretty sure to be a good story; interesting and full of "pep". Because human beings have the notion that they are superior to dogs and therefore have the right to laugh at their "cunning little ways". But when a real story-teller gifted with a sure eye and a soft heart and a ready typewriter tells a dog-story it's likely to be literature with a capital L. For such a man is not unlikely to wonder if man is so darn superior after all, and then "you have some'n."

Lord Dunsany, trifling with the theory of soul-transmigration, found a Dean who actually remembered having been a dog in a former era of existence. It is true that the remembrance came only when His Reverence had taken too much Tokay, but it was most interesting, for he had been a day dog, named Wag.

And O Henry told about the lap-dog who was henpecked almost as much as his mistress's husband and finally induced the poor man to get tight and disappear, with the dog in happy company.

And Eric Knight told of "Lassie" who came home after having been taken four hundred miles away. Others of the writing-guild such as Booth Tarkington, Jack London, John Galsworthy, Anatole France, Richard Harding Davis, Don Marquis—to mention only a few—have told dog-stories, and to admiration.

Here they all are, a dog-story anthology, with a preface by James Thurber who says "The dog has had his fun, for he has been privileged to live with and study at close range Man, the more laughable of the two animals." Thirty-seven stories are here printed, all entertaining.

## Small Town Girl

BY MARY DALE MUIR

LILLIAN HARLEY, a novel by Marion Cockrell. (Musson, $3.00.)

LOVE torments of a young girl born on the wrong side of the tracks! The fact that she possesses both beauty and ability makes Lillian's struggle just so much harder. In the end she achieves not only a career but a more than presentable husband as well.

Probably there are many young girls in similar circumstances with just such exaggerated inferiority complexes as Lillian's, and, in consequence, equally self-centred. It has not been our misfortune to meet them and we are inclined to be thankful that not all of them get into print. Apart from such personal preferences we find that the authoress makes a thoroughly logical and exhaustive psychological study of her heroine and presents a realistic, if unedifying, picture of small-town life on both sides of the tracks. Her presentation of the New York scene is not so convincing.


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# THE BOOKSHELF

## More Christmas Books

GOLDEN KATE, by Paul Bohanon, illustrated by Gertrude Howe. (Oxford, $1.75.)

A TALE of the efforts of two small children to get a proper weather-vane for the big new barn their father was building. Excellent for six-to-eight folks.

DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKS, by Ingre and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

A BOOK with hardly any text but with thirty-six pages of merry illustrations in color, drawn on the stone. One of the gayest picture-books of the year.

NANCY NAYLOR FLIES SOUTH, by Elisabeth Lansing. (Oxford, $2.50.)

MISS LANSING has a way with 'teen age girls; perhaps because she is too wise to be profound, and too sane to encourage silliness. The varied adventures of her Nancy are always interesting. Here she goes a-pilotin'.

LUCY ELLEN'S COLLEGE DAZE, by Frances Fitzpatrick Wright. (Oxford, $2.35.)

A SPIRITED and jolly tale told in the first person by the central character, a proper miss with a flighty fancy. A "natural" for High School girls.

DOWN TOWN, a Betsy-Tacy Story, by Maud Hart Lovelace. (Oxford, $2.35.)

TWELVE-YEAR OLD girls whose minds are in a state of confusion, everything being *so* wonderful, have adventures in the public library and in the theatre.

THERE IS THE LAND, by Erick Berry. (Oxford, $2.25.)

THE tale of a young girl who left New York to work on the land, discovered a lot of most interesting things about farms and farmers, and at the same time helped to capture a nest of saboteurs. A lively and well-told yarn of interest to High School boys and girls.

CAPTAIN POTTLE'S HOUSE, by Barbara Cooney. (Oxford, $1.75.)

A YOUNG girl and her sailor-cousin on vacation at Angel Harbor, Maine, discover the makings of a mystery-tale and in the meantime get acquainted with some interesting people. Will hold the interest of any young person.

INDIAN CHIEF, The Story of Keokuk, by Myna Lockwood. (Oxford, $2.35.)

HOW the young lad of the Sauk Indians of the prairie country became a warrior and later the most notable chief of his tribe. The author writes with sympathy and understanding, presenting the Indians' problem in the face of expanding white settlement. Excellent for boys from twelve to fourteen.

CHALLENGE TO MARION by Julia M. H. Carson. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

A YOUNG girl's fancy is turned to electioneering for the advantage of her best boy-friend and for the information and satisfaction of herself. Admirable for junior High School girls.

MOUNTAIN BORN by Elizabeth Yates. (Longmans, Green, $3.00.)

SHEEP, their peculiarities and their oddities, as revealed to Peter, the little son of a sheep-farmer. An admirable boy's book, gracefully written and illustrated by Nora S. Unwin.

BRUSHLAND BILL, by Richard Huzarsky. (Oxford, $2.35.)

A ROUSING tale of a winter's trapping in the wilderness which every boy will read with enthusiasm. The author is a Pole who came to America in 1929, took an engineering course in Wisconsin and is now teaching. For two years he and his wife lived in the woods just for the joy of it.

A HORSE FOR CHRISTMAS by Julie Bedier, illustrated by Louise Trevisan. (Longmans, Green, $1.35.)

A TALE of the Chinese mission at Lo-Ting. Excellent for small children.

## Nazi Technique

SEE WHAT I MEAN, a novel, by Lewis Browne. (Macmillans, $3.)

TALK about a Message! Here's one with fireworks. Everybody knows that Los Angeles has long been afflicted with crackpot organizations, fancy religions, and frayed crusades. But not everybody knows how the Fascist and Nazi spies made them, one by one, mouthpieces of the Hitler propaganda. Here is the story of an insane Message-bearer frothing about a Jewish plot to enslave America. He is taken over and coddled by an oily swindler, then dominated by Nazi strong-arm men, and finally sent by the F.B.I. to the Asylum where he belongs, while the crooks are put behind the bars.

The story is told by the most despicable of all the hangers-on, a blackmailing press-agent, and it's not pretty. But it's accurate, for Lewis Browne has been chasing these gentry for a good while and knows them. Moreover the nature of these conspiracies and their progress is a matter of record. The author says that his press-agent is a composite of four that he has known. He has had a wide range of unpleasant acquaintances.

If the book can warn the public against spellbinders and barkers, humanitarian and pseudo-religious, it will have done a good job.

## Pleasant Fantasy

BUT GENTLY DAY, by Robert Nathan. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

AS A poet Robert Nathan walks with the vanguard of Americans. Naturally therefore this fantasy is written with a feeling for the music of words and is the sort of thing to be read aloud before a fireplace, if only for the delectation of the reader. It tells of the convalescent soldier walking the last half-mile to his country home, after his aeroplane has crashed. But the people in the old house are not the ones he expects to meet; they are, strangely enough, the folk who lived there two generations ago. By this means Mr. Nathan re-creates the time when the United States was young and self-contained and when the future looked even more dreary and hopeless than it looks now to our worst pessimists. So he implies that the recovery of the last sixty years or so which must be admitted is a promise of recovery in the future. The tale is gentle and fine.


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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Education for Trouble-Makers?

BY GWENYTH GRUBE

ARE we educating our children to be trouble-makers?

No, I don't mean juvenile delinquents. Without doubt we are letting many children drift into juvenile delinquency but in that case it is our sins of omission—what we fail to do to prevent it. What I am concerned about right now is our sins of commission; does our educational system let any trouble makers through the sieve, or doesn't it?

When we think of the great people of history, the heroes of progress, who comes to our mind? Simon de Montfort, Wat Tyler, the Chartists, John Bright, The Tolpuddle Martyrs, Abraham Lincoln, Shelley are some who come to mine. In present and recent times I think of Elizabeth Fry, William Lyon Mackenzie, E. D. Morel, Winston Churchill (an awful nuisance at school, incidentally), and others whom it is perhaps better not to mention here. How many of those would survive our educational system, how many more like them might we not produce if we modified our system?

### Too Frank

"The truth shall make you free". I know one little girl who, when she was six years old, said to her elderly teacher: "Mother says you shouldn't be teaching." Now Mother, however right she was, probably shouldn't have said that in her small daughter's presence and the little girl by repeating it certainly showed a lamentable lack of knowledge of how to win friends and influence people. As indeed did the teacher who gave her the strap for the remark. That teacher didn't know that a deaf ear can sometimes win as glorious a victory as did Nelson's blind eye.

However the little girl's spirit was not completely crushed. The last I heard of her she was getting into boiling water because the principal of her private school had found one of her notebooks lying about and in it a caricature of herself which evidently had enough truth in it to hurt. A case for the blind eye this time, one would have thought. Anyway that girl will probably squeeze through the sieve while a less forceful personality might be crushed.

### No Trouble

"Drink up your milk; everybody else is finishing theirs," is too often heard at nursery schools, whilst one public school teacher who was asked by a parent about the progress of her ten year old, replied; "Oh, he's doing beautifully. He doesn't give me any trouble at all". Of course I know teachers are overworked and given classes which are far too big to handle—but that's another whole story in itself.

Students at the universities often indulge in very foolish and childish pranks, sometimes involving property damage and even bodily injury. Surely this is the result of too-sudden freedom; they were not allowed to do these things at the proper childish age and so they perpetrate them at an improper age, when unfortunately more damage is likely to ensue.

At one High school recently some of the girls decided they would all come to school next day wearing loud-colored men's shirts hanging outside their skirts. The rumpus raised by Authority was out of all proportion to the incident. They all happened to be bright studious girls and were in a special class where they could make fast progress; the teachers, knowing they were bright, had loaded them down with a great deal of homework. The shirts were a very mild reaction to all this studying and caused no harm to anybody. Now I'm afraid some of them will never "cause trouble" again—which is a pity.

### Charlie and Sheep

In ideas this trend is far more dangerous. Debates and discussion of ideas should surely be part of their everyday school fare but too often the teacher just crams facts into his pupils' heads. Instruction is so much easier than education and the whole system of examinations, inspections, and the shortened school terms (with the same syllabus to cover) seems arrayed against the progressive teacher. So that, all too frequently, the excellent Hi-Y (for boys and senior grades only) is all they have to depend on for their real mental growth.

Do you remember Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times", and the sheep all following their leader? We blame the German people too for not having enough spirit to resist Hitler. And we are rightly proud of the British passion for free speech and civil liberties. The row about Sir Oswald Mosley is indeed heartening; nobody, not even Herbert Morrison or Winston Churchill, is allowed to put anything over, without protest, on the British that they don't approve.

But what about us here in Canada? Are we of that calibre? Are our schools producing enough people of that calibre? Or are we producing only two classes—a large majority of sheep, and a small minority of too-aggressive individualists who bear only too plainly the scars (to indulge in the luxury of a mixed metaphor) of the wounds suffered when breaking through our educational sieve?

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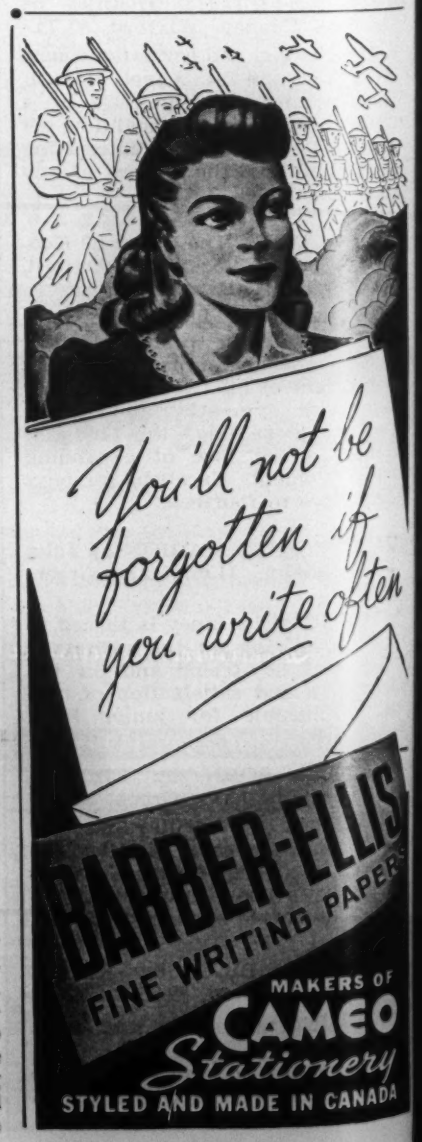
AT MOST GOOD STORES



# WORLD OF WOMEN

## The Scot's "Kitchen"

BY JOHN McLAVERTY

"WHAT is it made of?" Those whose only acquaintance with any Scottish celebration is gained from an attendance at the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, or from observing the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, are justified in asking the question.

They have seen a steaming pudding carried around the room on the shoulders of two Scottish stalwarts, have heard the skirl of the pipes urging the pudding bearers on. They have heard a stentorian voice "address" the pudding in a language not fully understood even by the average Scot, and when the waiters place a generous portion of the pudding on each plate, it is viewed with suspicion by the novice who invariably voices the question that begins our first paragraph.

There are many who can answer correctly, but the novice, fortified with a draught of the Dew O'Kirkintulloch, tastes. He is conquered. For evermore he is a Haggis-Eater.

But what is it made of? It is meat in the truest sense of the word. One of these days it will be searched for vitamin content. We are content to await the conclusions of all the boards of vitamin-chasers in the world. Robert Burns who had heard nothing of the strange new forces that put life into everything but a wooden leg, can still be heard above the chemical tumult—"aboon them a' ye tak' your place."

There are several recipes for Haggis. The traditional one calls for the large stomach bag of the sheep, the pluck (including lights, liver and heart), beef, suet, oatmeal, onions, black pepper, salt, water.

The large stomach bag is thoroughly cleaned. Then the meal is "birstled" or toasted, the lights and heart minced, the liver grated, the onion and seasoning added. These are placed in the bag which is sewn securely and placed in a pot of hot water and allowed to boil for three hours.

### Democratic Dish

So we have the famous, and thoroughly democratic dish, equally honored in castle, farm and cottage. In the poor man's home it is set in the centre of the table, all gathering around with their horn spoons, and it is "de'il tak' the hindmost."

"Kitchen" in Scotland is any food that adds a relish to the meal, so Burns when writing of a peasant's breakfast used these words in reference to the ale that was part of it.

"The poor man's wine
"His wee drap parritch, or his bried,
"Thon kitchen's fine."

The porridge would be followed by home-baked oatcake and other breads and in many places in Scotland to this very day, bread from the bakery is a week-end luxury.

The most important meal of the Scottish day was, of course, dinner. What has become known in our modern day as Scotch Broth, was its foundation. In the older Scottish kitchen this was rather known as Hotch Potch. "Put three pounds of neck of lamb into a saucepan with two and a half quarts of cold water and a little salt" says one authority. As a matter of fact beef or a good marrow bone can replace the lamb.

The vegetables for the soup are carrots, turnip, green peas, broad beans, spring onions, parsley, or any other young vegetables such as cabbage or cauliflower. To thicken it further some barley may be added. The last gives it the necessary consistency and you have a real soup—certainly not the anaemic fluid that now passes for a Scotch Broth in these, our modern days.

Boswell tells about the time Dr. Johnson partook of it in Aberdeen—"At dinner, Dr. Johnson ate several plates of Scotch Broth, with barley and peas in it, and seemed very fond of the dish. I said, 'You never ate it before?'—Johnson, 'No sir, but I don't care how soon I eat it again.'"

"Wha'll buy my caller herring?'" sang Lady Nairn. The real old Scottish recipe asks you to clean and dry the herring, sprinkle with pepper and salt and toss on coarse oatmeal until they are thoroughly coated. Then into the frying pan goes an ounce of dripping for every two herrings. When the dripping is smoking hot put in the herring and brown them well on both sides. They should be ready in ten minutes. Drain them on paper, place in an "ashet" and serve very hot.

### Forfar Bridies

In "Sentimental Tommy" J. M. Barrie spoke well of Forfar Bridies. This one is easy. Take a pound of the best steak. Beat it with a roller, then cut it into narrow strips and again cut these into inch lengths and season with salt and pepper. Divide into three portions. Mince fully three ounces of suet. Make a stiff dough with flour, water, and a seasoning of salt, and roll out into three ovals. Cover half of each oval with the meat, sprinkle with the suet; wet the edges, fold over and crimp with finger and thumb; pinch a small hole in the top of each. Bake for about a half hour in a quick oven, and they will come out golden-brown dappled beauties fit for any Scotsman's supper—or for a King's supper at that.

Four courses? Yes—but you will have to finish with a sweet, for not yet, like Burns' Haggis eater, are you sitting with "weel-swalled Kyte." You have a small corner for, say, Aunt Mary's Pudding. She tells us to take "of raisins stoned, currant nicely cleaned, suet finely minced, bread grated, apples minced and brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of each; four well-beaten eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a nutmeg grated, and one glass of brandy. Mix the ingredients well and boil in a cloth for two hours. Serve with sauce of melted butter, a glass of wine and some sugar."

Now, if you're not a Scot, you will be led to a nice seat by the fireside and your Scottish host will, let's hope, bring you a jorum of Athole Brose.

Athole Brose? It sounds commonplace. But wait for the recipe. Here it is. Put a pound of honey into a basin and add sufficient water to dissolve it (about a tea-cupful). Stir with a silver spoon and when the honey and water are well mixed, add gradually one and a half pints of whisky. Stir briskly until a froth begins to rise. Bottle and keep tightly corked. And with a jorum of that Athole Brose within you, you may close your eyes for a few minutes (after due apology to your hosts) and then, Scot or not, "in your dreams behold the Hebrides."

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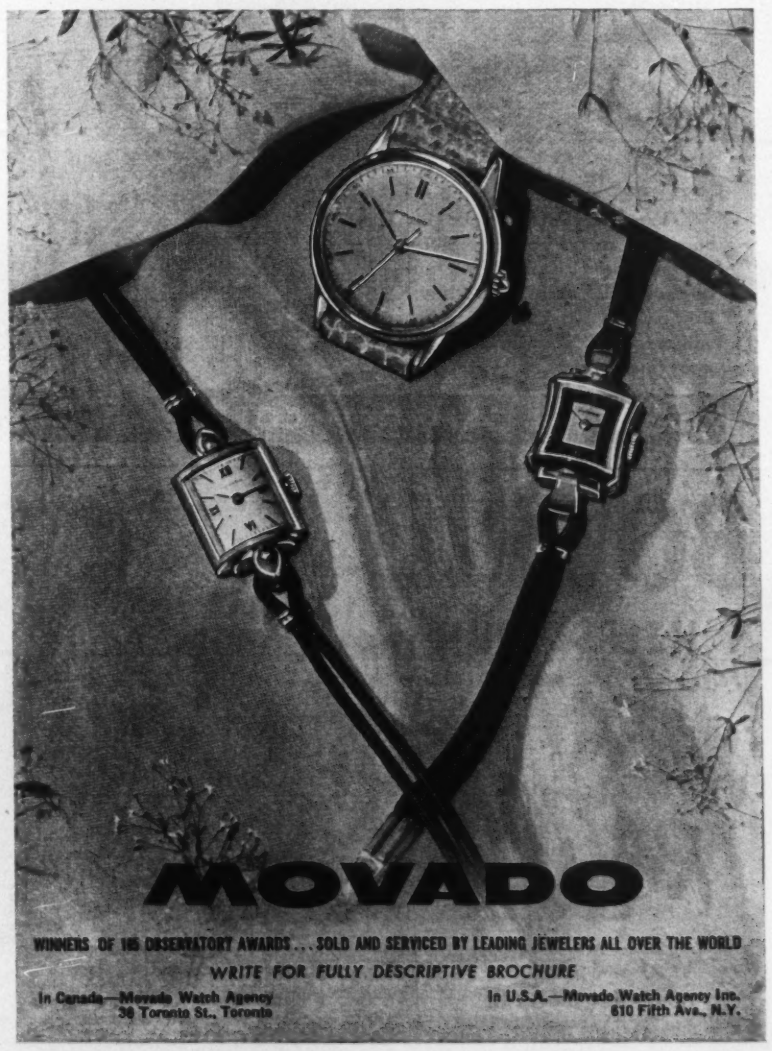
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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Something For A Weak Turn

BY DOROTHY ROBINSON

AS FAR as liquor is concerned, I've never bought a bottle in my life, though I have been known to accept an occasional offering from other people. To my mind, such a person would be called an abstainer, though in some circles a different term might be applied. Be that as it may, the fact remains that liquor is not one of my big interests. I was surprised, therefore, one morning when Rodney, a friend with a lean and thirsty look, called at my home and, the moment Mother's back was turned, asked me if I'd get him some brandy.

"Sorry, old bean," I replied, "but I haven't a drop in the house."

"It's for mother," he quavered. "She has to have it for her weak turns."

"Then why not give her some of yours?"

"That's what I've been doing," he said, "only she's had so *many* weak turns lately—and last night my liquor ran out."

"You mean you spilled it?"

"No, I finished—I mean, she finished it."

Then the harrowing story developed. The Government only allowed a person to have forty ounces a month—not enough to kill a fly, let alone a man or his mother—and you had to have a permit to get that amount. When your quota was used up you just had to wait till the next month, hoping your mother wouldn't take a weak turn in the meantime. That is, unless you could get some liquor from someone else's permit.

"But I haven't a permit," I informed him with finality.

"What I'd like you to do," he urged, "is to let me buy you a permit, and then you could use it to get me some liquor."

The idea finally percolated. He would pay for the liquor too, of course.

"But would it be right?" I asked.

"Right? When it may be a case of saving Mother's life?"

This being the worthy purpose, how could I refuse?

On our way to the liquor store I wondered what the place would be like. Somehow I'd always pictured it as an evil-smelling hall with cuspidors in each corner and beer suds foaming over the counter. Rodney, however, assured me that the store would look clean. "Why, the Government owns it," he said, thus stamping it with the seal of approval. "They *always* make things look clean."

"It must be difficult for them sometimes," I put in, just for the sake of argument.

When we arrived, I had to agree that the place was as spotless as a hospital foyer. There was no alcoholic odor—just a faint sort of Government smell. There were wire cages, high desks for the use of the public, and white-haired men with rosy cheeks and yellow coats peering from innumerable wickets. "Why, this looks like a bank!" I exclaimed.

"That's exactly what it is," Rodney declared. "There are money banks and liquor banks. Some people put their money in one, some put it in the other. It very seldom goes into both. . . Now, let's look at the lists to see what we'll get."

"Oo-oh!" I exclaimed. "Look! I've heard of French Vermouth!"

"It's temporarily out of stock," he said drily—very drily.

"What about some sherry—or some good cognac?"

"They're out of stock too. Anything with a red ticket is out of stock." He sounded nostalgic.

"But *everything* has a red ticket! The bank's broke!"

"Well, what do you expect?" he answered. "The country hasn't made any liquor for years."

Suddenly his eye lighted up. "Look! What luck! Here's some of that genuine South African Five Star—haven't seen it in months!"

"Does your mother like that?" I peeped.

"Quick! Write out the order! All those people ahead of us may be wanting it too." Thrusting a pad and pencil into my hand, he continued, "The imports are dwindling all the time. You won't be able to get anything soon!"

"Won't I?" I murmured, unimpressed.

Somehow I completed the order form and, with the aid of my registration certificate, secured a permit. Then I handed my order to a "censor" for approval. When the "censor" saw it, his eyebrows shot up two notches and he whispered incredulously, "Have we some of this in stock?" His main desire, obviously, was to dash to the stock-room to set aside a bottle for himself.

### Five Star

Next I joined a long line of people waiting to pay for their purchase. This queue led to a haggard-looking man operating a glorified slot machine which, unlike the "nickel" or "quarter" machines, required large bills. Occasionally it gave back a little change. In this line-up, Rodney clung to my elbow, tense and perspiring. When he wasn't peering at other people's orders to see if they also wanted South African Five Star, he would rivet his gaze on the yellow-coated men to keep them from bustling out to the lists and placing a red ticket opposite the name of his treasure. By the time the precious bottle was paid for, triumphantly brought forward and tenderly wrapped, Rodney looked leaner and thirstier than I'd ever seen him.

Then, when I offered the bottle to him, he spoiled our beautiful partnership by asking me—a lady—to carry it!

"What!" I demanded. "You can't carry your own liquor?"

His answer was intriguing. "Well—er—not for the first few minutes. After that I can."

I had to threaten to throw the bottle at him before he explained further: "Well—er—that tagger outside—the one with the nice eyes—lives a couple of doors from me, and I wouldn't want her to see me—well—er—" etc.

In a turbulent state of mind I tucked the bottle under my arm and walked out. Rodney skipped past the tagger when her head was averted, and finally joined me. Then, the strain of the situation past, he became more cheerful and whistled softly most of the way home. But he couldn't soothe my feelings.

"What's that doleful thing you're whistling?" I flung out.

"Um-mm—I don't know. . . Oh, sure—'I'm Dreaming of a Wet Christmas'."

"Is that so!"

Christmas! There'd be Mother and the family and stuffed fowl and plum pudding—At last my mind really began to work.

"Look, Rodney, d'you know what I'm going to do? I'm going to keep this brandy for myself!"

"What!"

"Of course! I just thought about Christmas! We simply must have brandy for the pudding!"

"You're crazy! Anyway, you won't be able to get a pudding this year."

"In that sad case we'll need brandy more than ever—for our morale!"

Rodney looked at a loss—I know he anticipated one—and his voice shook when he said: "But what about Mother—her weak turns? Surely—"

"See here, Rodney," I said firmly, "I've carried this brandy all the way home. Carrying other people's liquor is too much for me—so this is mine, see? Besides, who knows when *my* mother'll take a weak turn? I have a feeling she'll take one when she sees me walk in with this bottle."

"But listen—why you—"

"Thanks for the nice Christmas present, Rodney", I sang out cheerily—just before I banged the door in his face.

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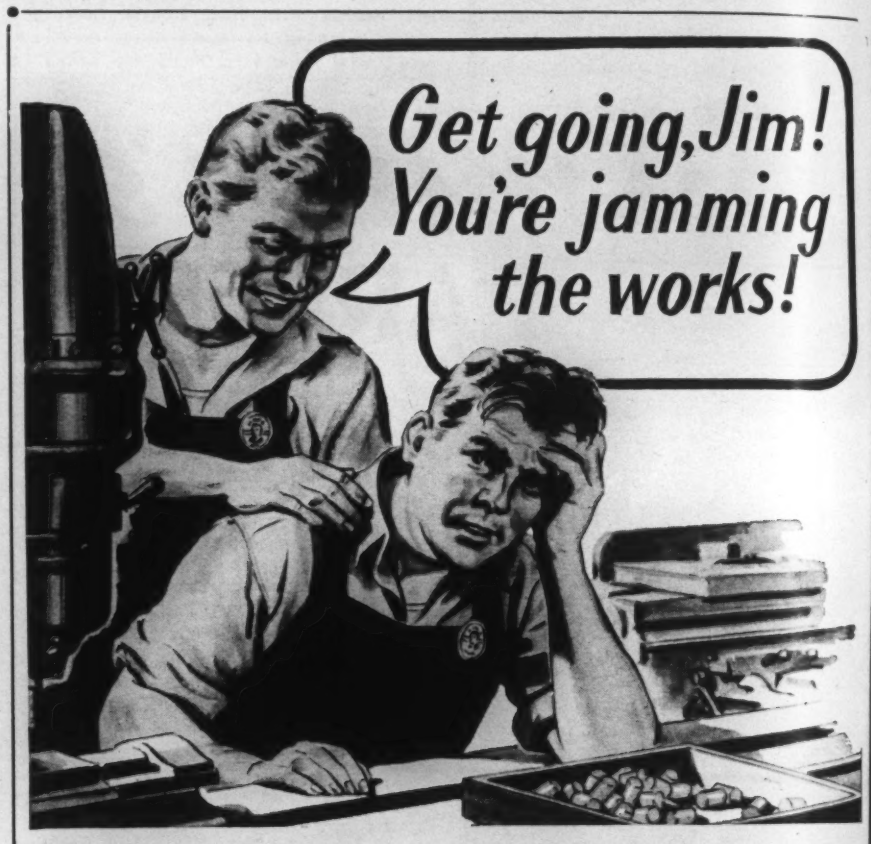


**JIM:** Don't I know it! When I'm slowed down, the assembly line is, too. Guess I can blame long hours, irregular sleep, hasty meals for my trouble. Constipation's *my* personal saboteur.

**TOM:** Why put up with it if you don't have to? Try getting at the *cause* of your trouble. If it's the common type of constipation due to lack of "bulk"-forming material in the diet eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly.

**JIM:** Maybe you've got something there! I've heard that there's a "better way" than dosing yourself with laxatives that give only temporary relief.

**TOM:** I'll say there is! ALL-BRAN is a great cereal. Try ALL-BRAN and you'll know why so many people are strong for it. But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like harsh purgatives. It takes time. Be sure to eat ALL-BRAN every day, drink plenty of water, and I'll bet you become a real ALL-BRAN booster, too!

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Maria Chapdelaine Runs For Office

BY MIRIAM CHAPIN

ARE the women of Quebec beneath the notice of our writers? Lately there have appeared a number of books on French Canada, all shedding light on one or another angle of the relationships between the province and the rest of the world. They have all been written by men, and to read them no one would ever guess that fully half the population of Quebec is feminine. None of them acknowledges the woman's rôle; yet Quebec is changing faster with regard to its women than in any other way.

"St. Denis," by Horace Miner, gave us a picture of the old peasant culture, struggling to survive in a modern world. "French Canada in Transition," by Everett Hughes, is depressing in its truthful showing of the clash between uncomprehending English-Canadian domination and bewildered French-Canadians drawn into industry. The CCF has presented its view of the problem in "Make This Your Canada"—at least they do give care of children and equality of sexes a passing pat. Stanley Ryerson's able political survey of French Canada is the Marxist analysis of the situation—but has he never read Lenin on Women and Society?

### Fermenting Society

We hear there are more volumes on the stocks. All those so far have a bit too much the air of the dissecting table. Quebec is no cadaver; it is very much alive and kicking. It has an awful political stomachache, but it is applying its own mustard plasters with vigor and accurate aim. In retrospect even the Bloc Populaire may prove to have been only bitter patent medicine.

In all the ferment now going on, in politics, education and industry, French-Canadian women are doing their bit. Maria Chapdelaine stands as the archetype of the noble, submissive, habitant woman, who fulfils her duty to society regardless of personal pain. But if she were living today and got a broken heart, she wouldn't have time to worry much about it—she would be too busy doctoring babies or running for office or leading a trade-union. The war with its demands for women's labor has of course tremendously increased the opportunities open to them. For seventy years they have been working in textiles, but only lately have they had any say about their wages or working conditions.

### Madame Speaks

Mme. Belanger, for instance, is fifty, and she has worked in the mills for forty-one years. After her first communion, her father said *"Il faut que tu aides à faire vivre la famille"*, and she went into the mill. She married at twenty, bore four children with no more than a few weeks off the job, and brought them up. She still works her ten-hour shift with the best. Now when Maman starts for a union meeting, the children wait on her, telling her to *"s'appareiller pour la veillée."* She can barely read and write, but she is an excellent speaker.

Madeleine Parent, is organizer of the textile union, a young French-Canadian who is not quite typical since she went to McGill and got into labor work by way of the Workers' Educational Association. The child of an old Montreal family, she remains as devout as Maria Chapdelaine, as quiet and unassuming—but somewhere along the road she has lost the submissiveness.

### Of the New World

Danielle Cuisinier is another young and pretty girl, raised in Quebec, who was in France when the Germans marched in. She escaped with great hardship; as soon as she got back home, she went into a munitions plant where she has helped organize the union. She can tell the girls from experience what fascism means, and she has done a lot to rally the workers for production.

Mme. Constance Garneau has led the League for Women's Rights in a drive to remedy conditions of housing and child care. Mme. Theodule Bruneau has been a City Councillor and has pushed through measures for the protection of children. Mme. Germain Parrot was chairman of the committee which worked to get day nurseries for the children of women in industry, and whose recommendations were largely adopted. Her committee included English and Jewish-Canadian women. Mlle. Alice Lepine heads the Assistance Maternelle, the organization of nurses which has done much to bring down the infant mortality rate. Dr. Fraser of the Royal Victoria Hospital recommends that the English community establish a similar agency.

Mme. Henri Vautelet has done a tremendous job of organizing the Women's Volunteer Services and the block plan. Mme. Jeanne Decarie has preached consumers' cooperatives from one end of the province to the other. Odette Oligny and Germaine Bernier write regular newspaper columns which range far and wide beyond home and kitchen. There are dozens more doing important work. The fact that they are French-speaking and do their work in French is the only thing that keeps these women from being known all through the country.

The very fact that Mme. Therese Casgrain was able to stump the county of Charlevoix when she ran for Parliament, collecting 6000 votes, even though she was defeated, is a sign of the times. Many of the old restrictive laws and customs are slowly falling into disuse. No decent hospital is going to refuse an operation to a woman with acute appendicitis when her husband's signature is unobtainable because he is overseas. Many women manage their own property, with only a conventional bow to the requirement of a husband's assent. Civil divorce remains taboo, but separations are easier to get than they used to be.

Women are pushing their way into the professions. They have recently been admitted to the bar, and more French girls are studying law. Look at the list of M.D.'s conferred this fall by the University of Montreal—a very fair number went to women. Hundreds of French-speaking girls are in the CWAC's, led by Capt. Cecile Bouchard.

French-Canadian women are part of the new world, whether our masculine historians know it or not.

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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Return of Fritz Kreisler

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE present month has witnessed the come-back in Toronto of two magnificent interpreters few had expected to hear again; Roland Hayes the negro tenor and the great violinist, Fritz Kreisler. But the cases were different because the international fame of Hayes was achieved in the first decade after the last war, whereas the public career of Kreisler goes back to a time when global conflicts were undreamed of. The circumstances were more dramatic also, because after an accident he suffered over two years ago, it was assumed that his powers of enchantment had been stilled forever. It must have put a lump in the throats of some elderly listeners to see a genius whose name has been bound up with the world's happiest musical memories for over half a century still playing with inimitable beauty of expression. The spontaneous applause accorded him by a vast audience spoke well for the taste and loyalty of local music lovers.

It's hard to realize that the violinist first appeared in Toronto as a prodigy of 14 in 1889, in association with another great artist, the pianist, Moriz Rosenthal.

Age has not withered his love of joyous, gracious tunes, as witness the gusto with which he rendered the iridescent episodes of his own "Viennese Rhapsodic Fantasietta". His tribute to the classics was a Mozart Concerto in E flat major played with all the expressional graces of which he was the master. The founder of modern violin technique, Paganini, was honored with a sure and stirring rendering of the Concerto in B minor. Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff all were heard, and always in their most alluring aspects. A Kreisler recital would not seem the real thing without that most gifted and sympathetc collaborator at the piano, Carl Lamson, and happily he was there to share honors.

### Kullman Recital

WHEN will singers come to realize that it is much wiser to give the public too little than too much? At his recital in Eaton Auditorium last week, the justly renowned American tenor, Charles Kullman, over-loaded an already lengthy program with extra numbers to a degree that left half his audience wondering when they would be allowed to go home. It could not have been that he was really happy in singing so much, because it was fairly obvious at the outset that he was suffering from laryngitis. One could not but admire the skill with which he handled his voice under this handicap, though at times it dried his naturally warm and agreeable tones. No, Mr. Kullman was obviously of the impression that a mere fraction of the audience, which called for "More" without Oliver Twist's justification, must be catered to. Perhaps he had been told that Toronto audiences were encore hounds, who do not think they have had their money's worth until they have utterly exhausted a singer. At any rate the results were bad for his voice and critical members of his audience looked longingly at the exits when he started the most trashy of all Victor Herbert's lyrics, "Sweetheart".

Mr. Kullman sang so many really choice works with excellence of style that he did not need to overtax himself with superfluities. He has a beautiful English diction and in operatic arias of the French and Italian school his finesse in dramatic expression is obvious. I was rather fidgetty when he tackled so delicate a masterpiece as "Le Reve" from Massenet's "Manon", a test for the art of any tenor. But it turned out one of the best things he did with a skilful use of mezza voice in high passages. The purity of this effect was present in certain other works. He sang the ardent love lyrics of Richard Strauss with refined passion but is not endowed with the easy flow necessary to the vocal rendering of a Johann Strauss waltz. Generally speaking songs that demand lightness of touch were sung in a mechanical and excessively sentimental manner.

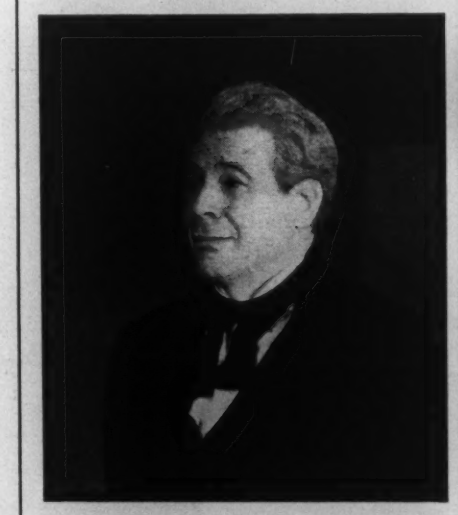
### T. S. O. With Sidarski

INCOME taxes being what they are, few of us are in a mood to adopt Smolensk, Nijni-Novgorod or Kiev, but it is quite evident from recent events that we are quite willing to adopt Russian music. In another of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's Russian programs, was a work that Torontonians in common with millions elsewhere took to their bosoms a long while ago,—Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, otherwise known as "Pathetique". By all accounts few renderings so thoughtful and emotionally distinguished as that of Ettore Mazzoleni have been heard in this city. In almost every passage the conductor had something fresh and intimate to express, so that the audience got a realization of the vast wealth of technical resource with which the composer expresses the woes of a lonely heart. The better the "Pathetique" is played the more it becomes evident that a mistake was made by Tchaikovsky in not placing the third movement last.

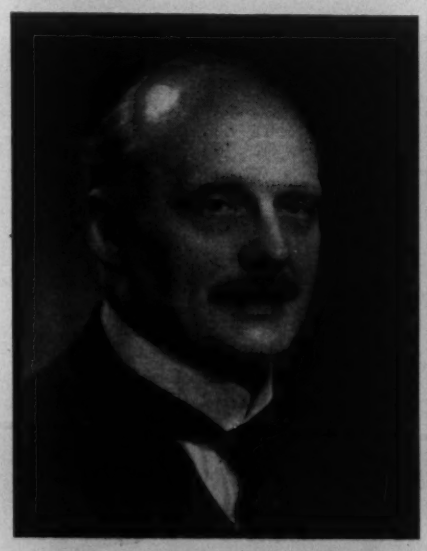
### Two Special Events

THE Hart House String Quartet was particularly happy in its concert of Nov. 20th. The novelty of the occasion was a quartet in F minor by Nicolas Miaskovsky, whose vast output of compositions we are at last getting to know. The work was melodious, original in development, colorful and fascinating. Debussy's lovely early quartet in G minor was played with rare distinction, and one of the most haunting episodes was the quartet in F major, opus 135, one of the last compositions of Beethoven. The slow movement was rendered beautifully in memory of Dr. Fricker.

Perhaps the most fascinating concert ever given by the Casavant Society of Toronto was heard at Eaton Auditorium last week when Sir Ernest MacMillan gave an organ recital assisted by the Toronto Alumnae Girls' Choir under Leslie R. Bell. The instrument responded to Sir Ernest with the fluency, ease and brilliance of his own orchestra. His renderings of serious works like the Cesar Franck Choral in E had exalted meditative quality. He varied his program with exquisite lighter works by Bach, Handel and Schubert. The Choir, a body of fresh, appealing, well-trained voices was especially impressive in a great polyphonic work, Vittoria's "Hear, O My People", and was piquant and expressive in a rich variety of modern part-songs.



**Everett Marshall, dramatic baritone as "Doctor Engel" in "The Student Prince", coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, November 29.**



**Viggo Kihl, the eminent pianist, is giving a recital at Eaton Auditorium on Wednesday evening, December 1, in aid of the Danish Relief Fund.**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# FILM AND THEATRE

## Generally Fair and Mild

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE screen was in its mildest and most genial mood this week and you could get a certain amount of gentle pleasure from any of the new openings, except "Fired Wife" which was a mistake all round. Of the three others—"Holy Matrimony", "Johnny Come Lately" and "Claudia" —the best choice was probably "Holy Matrimony" with Monty Woolley and Gracie Fields.

"Holy Matrimony" is the screen version of Arnold Bennett's ingenious novel "Buried Alive", the story of a famous British artist who retired into private life in Putney, leaving his deceased valet the honor of burial in Westminster Abbey. Monty Woolley naturally does well with the eccentricities of the artist's role and while his characterization isn't exactly sunny it is at least twenty degrees milder than any he has given us so far. Without actually coming un-typed he has placed his interpretation of Priam Farll about half-way between G. B. Shaw and Santa Claus.

Another agreeable feature of "Holy Matrimony" is the unexpected toning-down of Gracie Fields. Miss Fields' comedy career in the past has been so largely a matter of sheer bounce that you could easily be misled into thinking that was all there was to it. This is obviously an under-estimation. Miss Fields doesn't Bounce at all in "Holy Matrimony". As Alice Chalice she achieves a remarkable combination of cosiness and poise very soothing to her artist as well as to her audience. The picture is on the quiet side but there is a discriminating touch about it that makes it very pleasant to watch.

THE chief charm of "Johnny Come Lately", James Cagney's first independent production, is that everybody in it, from Cagney and Grace George down, seems to have had such a wonderful time in making it. Having sunk $750,000 in the enterprise James Cagney picked a role for himself that must have been his lifelong dream of a fat part. Then with Irish open-handedness he provided a fat part for practically everybody else in the cast. You can see how they all loved it and what fun they had in making the most of it. The film makes a fine screen introduction for Grace George who blooms with an elderly charm, elegant and fragile, that is new to the screen and remarkably becoming to it.

"Johnny Come Lately" is the story of small-town American politics half a century ago, and of the forlorn efforts of an elderly newspaper proprietress (Grace George) to fight the local political bosses single-handed. When a hobo ex-newspaper man (James Cagney) wanders into town he is inveigled into the crusade. The rescuer promptly exposes the grafters, slugs those who object unconscious, and eventually pulls out, having set both the community and the old lady back on their feet. There is nothing very novel or even very plausible about all this, yet it is impossible not to like it and even be reasonably persuaded by it. The direction is warm and lively, the period feeling is right and the actors have the air of being on holiday from Hollywood and having the time of their lives — particularly Marjorie Main who plays the role of Gashouse Mary, a period Madame. Miss Main has always been a great romp on the screen but this time she is right out in front, outdistancing even James Cagney by three whoops and a holler.

I DIDN'T see the stage "Claudia" but it was easy to tell from the spate of dialogue and the scarcity of sets that the screen version was a fairly close transcription of the play. Some of the dialogue I think might have been spared. It didn't take that much talking to convince almost anyone that the only cure for Claudia was the business end of a sash-weight. If you aren't too much exasperated by Claudia however and if you don't feel yourself twitching for a bobby-pin every time she tosses back her loose forelock, you can get a certain amount of genuine enjoyment from Dorothy McGuire's performance. Miss McGuire, a remarkably talented young actress has Claudia down cold. In fact her vividly intelligent handling of the role almost defeats the author's hopeful conclusion—that pregnancy and the imminent death of her mother will rescue Claudia from infantilism. Some other Claudia perhaps; but not Dorothy McGuire's heroine.

• •

## The Blithe Coward

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

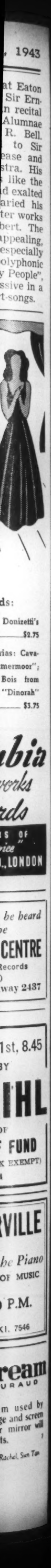
IF ANYBODY thinks it is an easy business to bring the ghost of the leading man's first wife on the stage, have it contrive the death of the leading man but achieve instead the death of his second wife, and then have the *two* ghosts on the stage simultaneously, making common cause against the leading man, and have the whole thing sound perfectly plausible and reasonable—well, they had better try writing another "Blithe Spirit". Mr. Noel Coward can do it, but we should hate to sit through an attempt by any other living dramatist. We should hate also to see even Mr. Coward's achievement performed by any but a perfect cast. The company at the Royal Alexandra this week contains four of the New York originals—Peggy Wood, Clifton Webb, Philip Tonge and Mildred Natwick; and Haila Stoddard is little if at all less perfectly feline and malicious as the chief ghost than the English Leonora Corbett who created it on this side. It is a company such as we rarely see; and so delicate is the job it has to do that all its skill is needed. The result is an evening of pure delight.

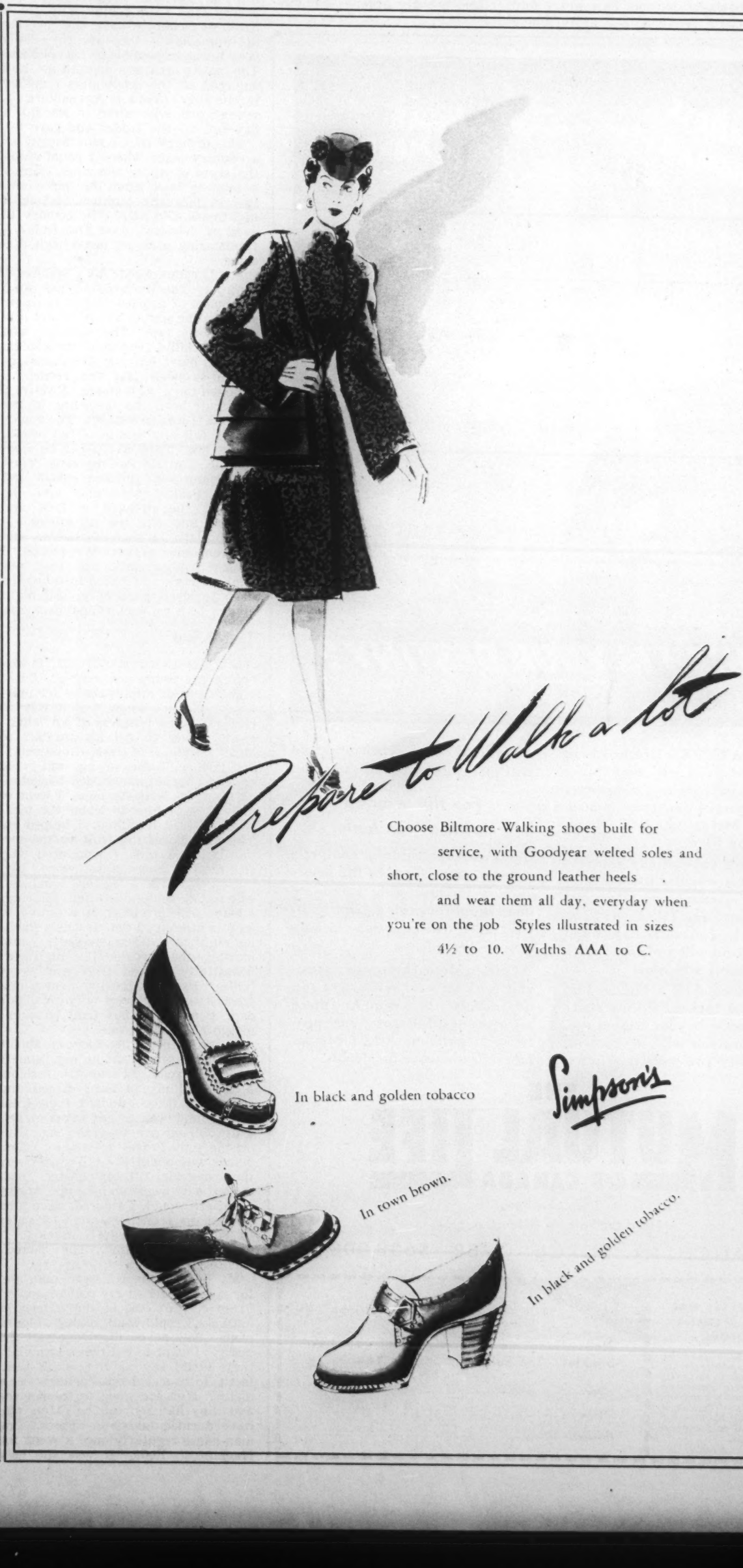
The trick consists in treating the ghosts precisely as if they were living persons whose sole peculiarity is that of being invisible to some of the other people on the stage. *Elvira*, the deceased wife, acts precisely in the same manner, and creates precisely the same human complications, as if she were merely a divorced wife returning to make trouble, except that the latter would be much easier to deal with. The conflict between the two wives is extremely natural, and the machinery of "manifestation" is put in action by a professional medium who is drawn with great fidelity and an indispensable minimum of exaggeration and played brilliantly by Mildred Natwick. There being practically no distinction between the dead and the non-dead, all sense of horror at the killing of the second wife is obviated, and the note of farce-comedy is preserved unbroken throughout.

Another very useful device is that of mixing the most profoundly serious items of conversation, those about the ghosts, with items of the most commonplace realism. The medium flits from exorcism to sandwiches, and from protoplasm to the lamp on her bicycle, without the slightest change of intonation, and in five minutes one is convinced that the arrival of a deceased wife is just as much and no more of an event than the stoppage of the kitchen sink.

The most difficult task is that of Clifton Webb in the role of the husband, for this has to be played straight, with no farcical quality. The perfection of his performance is shown by the fact that the audience never suspects its difficulties. Peggy Wood, another international star with a long record of Coward successes, is admirable as the second wife. The lines are so amusing that on Monday night several points were lost in the long-continued and uproarious laughter of the house; the company may have been playing to slightly less appreciative audiences since it left New York.

Mr. Coward usually has a serious purpose behind his most preposterous fooling. A wave of spiritualism can always be expected to follow a great war; perhaps there could be no better way to combat it than by making fun of it.



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# THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

## Apple Folly --- And Another Eve

BY MARY WEEKES

IT MAY have been the row of tall spruce trees that flanked it, or the legendary Ontario climate—perfect early springs, bland air, long riotously colored autumns — that made me buy it. At any rate, I found myself in the orchard in cherry time. A greenhorn without any knowledge of fruit growing.

My first worry was help. "There isn't any. Everyone is in war industry," was the cry of the countryside. I was faced with the business of picking, packing and hauling my potential crop to market. Green as myself, my husband thought I should let the place go. No! I would carry on. There was a shortage of fruit. I would save mine. "You'll need ladders and baskets, if you can get them," advised a neighbor, with large emphasis on the if. "Order your baskets by the thousand," said the man who came to spray. I almost dissolved into a blue funk. I scoured the country east and west for ladders, "No ladders. Everyone is in war production," I was told. "Fruit production is important, too," I said. Men glared at me as if I were a traitor. Presently, I found a couple of ladders (they afterwards proved faulty) and bravely ordered a thousand baskets.

I was slow in getting my cherries off. There were forty trees with a fair yield. Soon the robins that I had been coddling took possession of my trees in the back garden. Carrying the ripest cherries to the ground they would, after a bite or two, fly to the trees for fresh ones. I began to hate robins. They were too smart for me. The only way to defend a cherry crop from robins is to get a batch of pickers to take the cherries off immediately they are ripe. This year it was impossible to find pickers. The native growers around me had engaged all the schoolgirls provided by the Department of Agriculture. A village girl who came to me for a day fell off the ladder and gave up.

The orchard that I had bought as a country place where I could enjoy the scent of apple blossoms, employ a man to look after the place and live in pleasant comfort became a nightmare. No help. The country in need of "victory" food and fruit. A full-bearing orchard faced with disaster.

So I commenced my "leisurely" summer. The duchess—to my mind the queen of apples—began to ripen, slowly. The spring had been wet and cold. Very late. The summer was wet and chilly. And then, for a week, the sun burst out and the duchesses began to swell fast and redden. I watched them with alarm. I watched the fruit bear the branches to the ground. I was in a panic. The apples would fall and bruise. They would grade low. They would not be marketable. I would lose my crop. Then my young son finished school and came. Prairie born and bred, he thought the orchard a lark and floated into the sea of apples. It was no lark, he soon discovered, and he went into action. We picked. I packed. After dark, we took our fruit to market. I rolled into bed too tired to sleep peacefully. All night apples swirled and rolled over me.

### To Market

One experience stands out. It was before my young son arrived. I had a shipment of apples ready for market. I did not know which way to turn. It is the business of an "alive" fruit grower to get his product to market while it is fresh. Good neighbor, Lorne, came to my aid. He crowded my shipment—187 baskets—on his truck with his own. I went to market with him to learn the technique of fruit handling. I helped unload and wheel my fruit to the section allotted me. I wondered why commission merchants were permitted to charge a fee for "handling" when they seldom touched the shipments. The producer is required to do this himself. I did. It was a thrilling sight to see farmers pulling into market—their trucks piled high with beautifully packed fruit and vegetables. Farmers looking brown and fresh after an eleven or twelve hour day. People who buy fruit shouldn't niggle about the price.

It was when the duchess apples were prime that I set up my "stand" beside the road. In scientific fashion, I had had my orchard disced and round my three hundred fruit trees the ground was a red sand carpet. This obliged me to grade my fruit on the only grassy area that I had, which was under the tall spruces by the roadside. Tempted by fresh apples, cars began to haul up. Apples sold here would, I figured, save time wasted in transportation—15 miles to Toronto, the nearest market. It would save gasoline. The "stand" was forced on me.

My best customers were men and for them I packed my rosiest apples. From two o'clock in the afternoon until six I could count on big sales to men. They never niggled about the price. "I want to eat them, um, um!" they would say as they sank their teeth into a robust duchess or a melba. Men are good to themselves and they like red apples. Men, too, have decided tastes in apples. One man came regularly once a week for Mackintosh Reds. It was the only apple, he said, that was fit for a pie. Another would eat only Tolman Sweets, still another turned up his nose at any kind but Snows.

My more trying customers were women. To save time in packing, I tried in vain to sell them loose apples—good heaped baskets. No, they wanted packed apples. Useless to tell them that in the loose pack they would get thirty-four or more apples instead of the regulation twenty-four. Some, after poking into and disturbing my carefully packed baskets, would ask, "Are they good?"—which I would naturally confirm—then resort to "beating down" tactics which they would never attempt in an open market. As my prices conformed with those of retail markets in the city, my only reply to those who said, "I can buy them cheaper in the city," was, "Really?" and go on packing my apples. These women paid my price. Scotswomen were my shrewdest buyers. They bought loose-packed apples to process without sugar for winter use.

My prize female customer, however, was a woman who drove up to my stand in a limousine. Her uniformed chauffeur got out to price my pears. He said they were for himself and that he couldn't afford my price which was a dollar the 6-quart basket. Feeling that he was probably poorly paid, I reduced the price substantially. To my surprise, the man took the basket back to the car where his employer gave him the money to pay me. I wasn't quick enough to catch on that the woman would scarcely have allowed her servant to take *her* time to buy fruit for himself.

### Women Irk

At first the packing of the apples was a nightmare. How could one get them packed so—in threes, the bottom layer; in twos, the top? Winnie, my heaven-found neighbor, came to the rescue. Glancing at a pile of apples, her fingers closed round three. They fell into a row in the bottom of the basket. Another three and so on. Then the twos for the top layer. Without a false movement, the basket was packed — perfectly. A beautiful and artistic thing to see. If the apples had been measured to fit, they could not have been more perfect. I caught on.

So the days went, picking, packing, marketing. I had wanted an orchard for pleasure. I was its slave. Hitherto, I had had adequate house help. Now? An orchard groaning with fruit and no help. Not even help to cook a meal or wash the cabin floor. "Orchard Folly," I told myself.

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# THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

## I Hear The Strangest Things!

BY JAN CHAMBERLAIN

IT ISN'T the sky-scrapers of New York that get me (except by moonlight in the dimout). It isn't the horse-drawn cabs in Central Park or the shops filled with fabulous clothes. It isn't the Great White Way, Greenwich Village or the Staten Island Ferry. I'm terrified of the underground and almost as scared of the elevated railway. It isn't the hundreds of exotic, dramatic and exciting people. It's the things people say!

Not that I go around intentionally eavesdropping. I think my ears must be naturally tuned in on the right wave length to pick up unknown voices. They certainly aren't tuned to automobile horns, bicycle bells or streetcar gongs. I never hear the names of people to whom I'm introduced—yet in a restaurant I hear the conversation going on seven tables away and at the symphony or the ballet I hear every whispered comment of the entire audience.

### A La Bronx

On a recent trip to New York I went to the ballet in the Metropolitan Opera House. While Nora Kaye and Hugh Laing were dancing the clever new satirical ballet "Dim Lustre" did I hear the music? I did not. Instead I heard a thunderous Bronx whisper saying, "So what's he doing now? I don't understand it. So he is looking in a mirror? I don't get it. Maybe we should have come tomorrow? I don't go for this kind of dancing. Alright — so I don't understand it. Is it my fault? All them people coming and going. I don't get it. We should have come tomorrow. Tomorrow it's 'Fair at Soroschinsk.' *It's* got dancing in it."

Then, there was the girl in the softly lighted, grey velvetted Museum of Non-Objective Art. She sat on a dove-grey divan, gazing with big eyes at a huge canvas. Her escort explained in a hushed voice that "non-objective art represents nothing seen on this earth . . . it is derived from the innermost soul and spirit . . . it is music set down in color . . . its perfect organization brings reposeful uplift. . ." Soft strains of a Beethoven symphony drifted from behind the grey drapes. The girl sighed. "Yeah," she said, "they sure are beautiful. Let's go out and have a hamburger."

### "Nothing But Drinking"

It was in a restaurant on Fifth Avenue at ten o'clock breakfast one morning I heard a woman's voice saying, "Before you get started on your business, darling, would you just slip over to Bonwit's and open a charge account for me? I want to pick up a coat and a dress and a couple of hats before lunch. And, oh! darling, about lunch. Don't forget we're going to Reggie's. And listen, darling, there is something we've *got* to give our undivided attention to today. We've *got* to *eat* something. We can't just go around doing nothing but drinking like we did yesterday. It isn't good for us. So we'll go to Reggie's for lunch. Where shall I meet you? We'll take a cab. Oh! darling! I can't! I simply can't! Well I just don't feel up to it this morning! I'd never get there on the underground by myself. I'll tell you what we'll do. You finish your business. I'll do my shopping. Then we'll meet at The Stork at 12.30. That'll give us time for a couple of quick ones and we'll take a cab to Reggie's. Oh God! I *do* hope he serves *food* for lunch!"

Floating remarks aren't always funny! There are those that bring the quick tightening of the throat and you find yourself suddenly walking down Broadway with tears in your eyes. On the corner of 42nd Street and Broadway, just at dusk, I saw two eighteen-year-old sailor lads arguing. One, dark and sulky looking, was fast growing belligerent. He looked as though he might have had one or two glasses of beer. The other, fair-haired and grimly serious said as I passed, "Now listen here, feller. If you don't pull yourself together and behave yourself, d'ya know what I'm gonna do? I'm gonna write and tell your mother on you—and I *mean* it."

I shall never forget the tired little seamstress in the bead store on 37th Street West who kept repeating to the salesclerk, "But dearie, they gotta be the same shade blue. The garment is half finished already. The customer is waiting. Please, you find me some more of those beads. When it's on a garment they gotta be the same shade. I know, dearie, it's hard for you to find them, so small beads, but, please, you look some more. It's already the garment half finished—all that embroidery—I cannot undo it. Please, you look again!"

And where but in New York would you pass a Negro just as he said, "You'd better be careful boy. Yes sir! You better watch what you're doin'. One of these days the Lord's gonna reach right down an' grab you right off this here earth!" And where, but in New York would you witness a scene such as this. The place, 42nd Street just off Broadway. An old lady, clad in a gypsy costume, her straggly grey hair hanging out from the red silk scarf on her head, walks up and down carrying a sandwich board. The sign says "Have your fortune told at The Olde Gypsy Tea Roome". As I paused to take note of the address a large, overdressed woman in the inevitable silver-fox jacket walked up to the old lady and said, "Say, Mamma, will you bring home some radishes for supper tonight!"

### PROMISE

WHEN the guns are silent,
And the long war's over,
We will come back again,
Back again to Dover:
Back to the white cliffs
And the guardian sea,
Back to English gardens
And a cup of tea,
Back to proud old London
And the scars of Coventry.

Then as we build new cities
And the cranes swing overhead,
We will make a promise
Before our English dead:
"Never shall our bright swords rust
While there are evil men
To silence children's laughter
And still the peals of Ben;
With God and Man to witness
This shall not be again."

W. W. WERRY.

THE VICTORY VIEWS OF *Corty the Kitten*

AS NURSING SISTER, CWAC AND WREN
AND WITH THE AIR FORCE FLYERS,
I'VE SEEN THE FIGHTING QUALITIES
THAT FOILED THE HUNS' DESIRES!

THE SHOE IS ON THE OTHER FOOT
TODAY: WE ARE ATTACKING
AND EVERYWHERE ON EVERY FRONT
THE ENEMY IS CRACKING!

• • •

SO NOW THAT VICTORY LOOMS AHEAD
MY THOUGHTS TO HOME ARE TURNING,
TO MAKE YOU PLENTY OF THE GOODS
FOR WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN YEARNING!

*...But you don't need to wait for*

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*Baby Yarn*

Baby must have those soft, warm knitted garments *now*, and plenty of them! And to make them, ask for "Rock-A-Bye", an amazing combination of rayon and Aralac. (In case you do not know, Aralac is a recently-discovered yarn made from casein, a skim-milk product.) "Rock-A-Bye" Baby Yarn is soft and light as wool—yet warmer; a yarn that does not shrink, stretch or mat. It knits easily and makes beautiful garments. Ask your dealer for "Rock-A-Bye", the new wartime miracle yarn.

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# DRESSING TABLE

## The Fragrance of Your Aura

BY ISABEL MORGAN

SINCE the art of wearing perfume is a subtle one, some women instinctively know more about it than others, just as some women have a greater sense of what to wear and how to do their hair. If, upon sensing the fragrance of a perfume, you feel it belongs to you, it is safe to trust the instinct. If you do not have this sensation, then yours must be the slower method of selection by trial.

Perfume is the more difficult to choose since after fully sensing one fragrance, you cannot rightfully tell another for several minutes . . . for the first fragrance will change and color your reaction to the second. The best thing to do is to spray a little on your wrist and your handkerchief. Experiment before choosing and you need never wonder if your choice has been successful, for if it has been, you will have compliments. People will want to know the perfume you are wearing.

It is true that a perfume must suit your personality, but it is also true that everyone can wear successfully *many different fragrances* . . . and it is no more sensible or right to adopt a single perfume for all occasions and forever than it is to wear the same hat to the end of your life simply because it becomes you. Besides, it is a known fact that when you wear one perfume habitually, you build a "tolerance" to it—that is, you do not notice it yourself, which is too bad—first because you then cannot enjoy it and secondly because you are in constant danger of overdoing it—so it is best to find several fragrances that become you and change them for variety.

Perfume is the cosmetic most closely associated with the thought of beauty. That is why it is the most flattering gift a man can make to a woman . . . and the very fact that it is their most frequent choice is a delightful compliment.

Perfume is the cosmetic most frequently mentioned in history. And there has been no age that has not valued it. But today when cosmetics have been revealed in quantity to women in all walks of life, the art of using perfume itself has somewhat suffered.

The making of perfume is an art of its own . . . years of the most careful blending, distilling and aging are required. For this very reason, the fragrance of a fine perfume has a subtlety which defies the description of words. In breathing it, one senses an association with loveliness rather than the perfume itself. This is the reason that perfume lingers in the memory . . . the reason it recalls to mind events, places and people. It is the reason, too, that perfume badly chosen and misused is repellent rather than pleasant. It has so strong a sensory effect that wrongly or too lavishly used it is stifling and over-bearing. Every woman should learn how to choose perfume for herself and for others . . . and how to use it most effectively.

Use perfumes sparingly and keep them in atomizers. This both prevents evaporation and assures its correct use, for a perfume that is sprayed is lightly and evenly distributed and cannot stain, and you will not be apt to use more than you should.

Those who are accustomed to using perfume always develop their own particular likes and dislikes—but the following are lovely ways: Spray it on the wrists and pat it dry with the fingertips . . . touch it lightly behind the ears . . . spray it on the hair if it has been freshly shampooed and no brilliantine or scented grooming preparation has been used . . . or spray it on your handkerchief.

### Make-up Tips

Grey eye-shadow, according to authority, is the most universally becoming of all shades for all women whether blue, brown or hazel-eyed. Take particular care to blend it in all the way up to the brow. This is specially necessary for those with full lids—that is, the sort that bulge out slightly from the brow to the lid. Blend it in most carefully and sparingly, and don't bring the color in too close to the side of the eye nearest the bridge of the nose if you want to keep that wide-eyed look. Those with the deep-set eyes usually associated with cleverness will be wise to forego the use of eye shadow for unfortunately it makes their eyes seem like two burnt holes in a blanket.

Final tip—after a hand lotion has been used rinse the hands with cold water to "set" the lotion.

### Face Up

Winter dress collections present us with a season of many brilliant colors, as well as the smart, simple black or brown dress spiked with dramatic color. You must be prepared to face an entire spectrum of flashing hues that lend interest to the pared-down silhouette, and remember none of these colors are "difficult" if the complexion is clear.

Most important is the daily care of the skin. Harriet Hubbard Ayer has a treatment that is known as the "Rule-of-Three" tailor-made for such a purpose. It requires the use of a luxurious cleanser, a refreshing skin lotion, and a rich lubricating special skin cream. Follow this beauty rule of three for a few moments every night and the improvement in your skin — texture — color — smoothness—will be gratifying. In the morning again allow a few moments to cleanse and beautify with luscious cream, to refresh your skin with lotion, and to smooth over face and neck a beautifying powder base. You will then be prepared to face any color fashion decrees triumphantly.

### CHRISTMAS WINDOWS

I STROLL along and lose my heart
To windows full of silver foxes,
Dresses fabulously smart,
Perfumes in exciting boxes.

My nose is pressed against each glass,
Long and wistfully I gaze,
But with what self-control I pass
Men's haberdashery displays!

—MAY RICHSTONE

**As a tribute to the supremacy of British tweeds and tailoring, this topcoat was flown by Clipper from Great Britain for the New York Times fashion show, "Fashions of the Times." Gray tweed trimmed with black velvet collar and piping, it is worn with Courageous Red accessories.**

# THE DRESSING TABLE

## The "Palais de Tonsure" -- And Joe

BY HUGH GORDON

BARBER shops and barbers have always had a certain compelling effect on me. As a child I can remember quite distinctly and with much pleasure sitting in the local "Palais de Tonsure" and gurgling moronically over the display of brightly lighted bottles, macabrely over the bits of human hair on the floor and hypnotically at the spittoon at my feet. All this while breathlessly waiting my turn in the chair. The being lifted high in the air and plopped down on the hard board, specially arranged by the barber for me, was the high point of the outing. All this remembrance of my early barber shop experiences is doubtless of a Freudian nature and if I don't murder a nice old lady for her "switch" before I'm forty the whole structure of this science will collapse.

### Ah, Youth!

In my youth, or the period from birth to my fifteenth birthday, I was possessed of as luxuriant a head of hair as the gods might grant. Through these happy years I passed from the puling, enraptured infant to the "You get your hair cut after school or I'll take a bowl and do it myself" stage. The old place had lost its glamor, the bottles no longer twinkled so brightly and the normal seat on the chair did not give out with the same precocious thrill one received on the higher but harder plane of the board used for the little ones.

There is an oft repeated adage about "whom the gods love. . ." and I, personally, am living proof of its veracity. Along about my fifteenth year, when I was doing my hair like Rudolph Valentino (with vaseline) a disastrous malaise overtook my crowning glory. It started to disappear!

### Centre of Interest

At first the barber was nonplussed —fifteen years old and going bald— impossible! However, nothing daunted he straight away girt himself for the fight and ah! what happy days those were. Again I was the centre of interest at the Palais. How lightly I tossed the phrase "my hair treatments" to my less fortunate companions as I left them to partake of the mystic rites Joe had cooked up to save m' manly beauty. And what rites! We had mysterious unguents, concocted I'm sure from the hide of a were-wolf and finger nail parings, electric vibrators that left the scalp tingling and pinkly glowing through the fast thinning tresses.

The most interesting of these treatments, from a scientific angle, was one Joe worked out himself. He used to call it the "hot oil and pull" treatment, which at first glance may confuse you but it is really very simple. Joe's theory of the whole tragic mess was that my scalp was too tight and had to be loosened up. A neat theory you'll admit and one that, at the time, seemed logical. So he set to with a will.

First my head was swathed in large steaming white towels which Joe always managed to arrange in a fetching manner somewhat after the effect of an Indian maharajah's turban. I liked that part of the procedure. I used to sit there and play Rich Indian Prince surrounded with jewels and those concubine things that wealthy Indian princes always had —though I wasn't quite sure why.

After the generous steaming my dreams of luxury were rudely shattered by the removal of the towels and the application of quantities of hot oil. Then back to the towels again and more idle dreams. Now came the pull part, literally! Joe, having decided that the scalp was softened sufficiently would grasp the hair in both hands and gently but firmly pull upwards. In this part of the act, of course, a few handfuls of hair were lost—but this was considered neither here nor there as it would all come back after the seat of the trouble, the hardened scalp, had been overcome. But it never did, my scalp just stayed that way but my hair didn't.

So there I was going on eighteen by now and steadily becoming more bare on top, the living proof of the failure of Joe's practices and theories.

Although a blow at first this prematurely denuded state gave me a certain *je ne sais quoi* among my more well-covered friends. But my friendship, my long hours of companionship with Joe were doomed.

Even now when bygones should be bygones and when even some humorous friend's reference to my nice head of skin bothers me not, Joe still retains a certain aloof manner unseemly between two people who have been through so much together.

Now in the barber shop when my puny needs have been ministered to and my brow, back to my crown, has been well brushed with talcum, Joe bends discreetly to my ear and whispers, just as he does to his more hirsute customers—"Just dry, sir?"

## QUIET ZONE

IF I look with mine eyes
It's a pleasant and lovable world.
Blue Spring in the skies,
The grasses dew-pearled,
Bright windows and vine-covered walls
And the bluebird's ineffable calls.
Green lawns, and blithe children at play
All the beautiful day;
—If I look with mine eyes.

But the eyes of the mind
Show an ugliness passing belief.
Fools only are blind
To the ruin, the blood and the grief
Which tear at the heart of the nations.
The mad guns at their stations,
And the bombers, miles high,
Pouring acres of death from the sky;
—As I look with the mind.

Convocation of devils and imps of Cimmerian night
To spoil the sweet April of laughter and love and delight!

J. E. MIDDLETON.

Mellow, matchless—and memorable

Lentheric's

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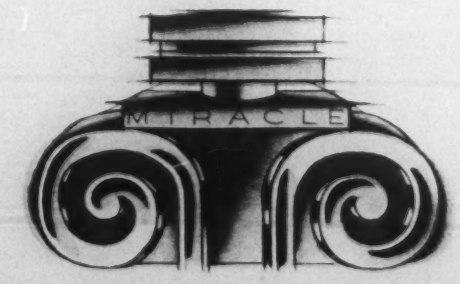
perfume

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**Peek Frean**

47

BISCUITS FROM LONDON, ENGLAND


"WE HAVEN'T had a party for two years," said a depressed voice.

"No one will ask us to theirs soon if we don't have one," said the practical member of the family.

"All right," said the bullied parent, impressed by these arguments which were definitely of the "keeping up with the Joneses" variety, but still potent. After all the Joneses live just up the street.

"We'll unfreeze parties for one day, but it will be a wartime party."

"What do you mean by that?" said two suspicious voices together.

"Well, no prizes."

"Oh, just a few!"

"No paper hats."

"We have a boxful in the attic from parties we've been to."

"No crackers."

"There are a dozen up on the high shelf in the kitchen."

"Gracious, are there? I didn't know. Well, no ice cream."

"You can't have a party without ice cream. You make it in the refrigerator."

"No iced cake then."

"We'll go without sugar on our porridge for a week and we want our names on the cake with silver pills. You can get them 'coz I saw them in the chain store."

"What were you doing in the chain store?"

"Looking for marshmallows."

All in all it turned out to be very like a peace-time party. Most things, including the noise, were just as fine as ever. Hot dogs were filling and less trouble and expense than the traditional creamed chicken and peas. The homemade ice cream was eaten to the last lick and there was a fight for pieces of the one-egg cake with silver pills attached to the maple icing. The caps included all sorts from Valentine ones covered with hearts to Christmas ones covered with Santa Claus, but were appreciated all the same.

The prizes for the games were packages of colored construction paper from the five and ten. Only one chair was broken in Musical Chairs, the last guest was pushed out of the door at eight o'clock and the family, hoarse with yelling controlling orders, flopped. It was proved that you can have a party cheap in money though somewhat extravagant in energy, and I fear the freezing order is off for the duration.

In case other parents, too, are bullied here is the recipe for a one-egg cake.

### White Cake

1 egg
¾ cup of sugar
¼ cup of shortening
½ teaspoonful of vanilla
¼ teaspoon of salt
2¼ cups of sifted flour
3 teaspoons of baking powder
¾ cup of milk

Sift the dry ingredients twice. Cream the shortening (the blended sort is very satisfactory in this recipe), add the sugar and, when this is well creamed, the egg. Add the milk and vanilla and dry ingredients alternately and beat well. Bake in a moderate oven of about 375 for about fifty minutes.

Whatever there is or isn't at the grocer's these days you can count on a fine collection of the boxed cereals. The children always seem to like one of them for suppertime dessert, and now that bananas—those old standbys of nursery tea,—and canned fruits are so rare the cereals are more popular than ever. They provide a fine way of pushing extra milk into the young. Most families have their favorite cereal which is always on the shelves, and then every so often they go off on a trip of experiments. After a couple of weeks of this voyaging they return to the stand-by.

If you don't already use some of the boxed cereals in cookie making you are missing an economical time saver.

### Cheese Wafers

¼ cup of shortening
½ teaspoon of Worcester sauce
2 cups of grated soft cheese
3 cups of rice krispies
¾ cup of sifted flour
3 drops of Tabasco sauce
Paprika

Mix the shortening and cheese thoroughly and then add the Worcester sauce and tabasco sauce. Roll the krispies till they are in fine crumbs and add to the cheese mixture with the sifted flour. Shape into a long roll and put to chill in the refrigerator. When it is quite firm slice in pieces about ⅛ inch thick and bake on ungreased baking sheets in an oven at about 375 for ten to twelve minutes.

### Tea Cakes

½ cup of shortening
¾ cup of sugar
2 eggs
¼ cup of milk
½ teaspoon of lemon extract
1½ cups of sifted flour
1½ teaspoons of baking powder
¼ teaspoon of salt
6 cups of cornflakes

Cream the shortening and sugar. Beat the eggs and add them. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt and stir till the batter is smooth. Roll teaspoonfuls of the batter in slightly crushed corn flakes and put in a greased pan. Flatten them slightly with the back of a spoon and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty-five minutes.

# CONCERNING FOOD

## Let Joy Be Unconfined

BY JANET MARCH

## A Relish for a Fillip

BY HELEN ECKHOFF

RELISHES bring a holiday spirit —a spirit of abundance, of hospitality—to any dinner, whether it's the dinner of the day or the festive Christmas dinner of the year. If the feast day turkey is small and the servings scant, pass the relish plate, with its assortment of color, spice, and sweet-tart savor. When holiday guests must be entertained on short rations, stretch out the simple fare with bright relishes of your own making.

A sherried orange-fig relish is novel and delicious. A bit sweet, it blends perfectly with fowl, with lamb, with veal.

### Orange Fig Sauce

1 pound dried figs
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
water to cover
½ orange
½ lemon
¼ cup sherry wine

Cook figs slowly with sugar, spices and water until tender. Drain, cool. Then put figs through food chopper with oranges and lemon. Add sherry wine. Chill thoroughly before serving. Approximate yield: 4 cups.

A dark rich mixture of prunes, flavored with oranges and lemons makes an almost conserve-like relish.

### Prune Relish Conserve

1 pound cooked, pitted prunes
Juice and grated rind of 1 orange
Juice and grated rind of 1 lemon
¼ cup chopped nut meats

Chop prunes and mix with remaining ingredients. Chill before serving. Approximate yield: 2 cups sauce.

Fresh cabbage is an old standby in almost any season of the year. Shred it finely so it is feathery in texture. Barely shave off small bits of green pepper. Combine these with vinegar dressing. Then, serve it crisply cold.

¼ cup vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
pinch of salt and pepper
2 cups finely shredded cabbage
¼ green pepper, finely shaved
½ teaspoon celery seed

Combine vinegar, sugar, salt and pepper and heat until sugar is dissolved. Cool. Pour over remaining ingredients, toss lightly and then chill in refrigerator before serving. Serve on lettuce cups with main course. Approximate yield: 2 cups relish. Good with meat, fish or beans.

### Sherried Cranberries

1 pound cranberries
1½ cups sherry wine
2 cups sugar
½ cup white seedless raisins

Wash and dry cranberries. Prick each one with a needle or pointed skewer. Combine wine and sugar, stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Add cranberries and raisins and let simmer 5 minutes. Remove fruit and let syrup simmer until slightly thickened or until syrup reaches 230° F. Return fruit to syrup. Chill. Approximate yield: 1 quart sauce. Serve either as a relish or a dessert topping.

**TIPS FOR TEA-STRETCHERS**

**1**

Steep three to five minutes; get all the "tea" out before you throw the leaves away.

**2**

Use only the young TENDER leaves. There's more fragrance, more flavor, more "tea" in them. Ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

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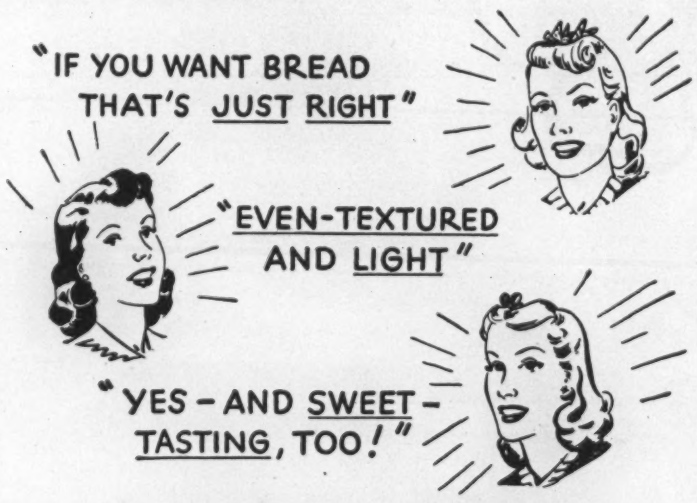


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● If you bake at home don't risk doughy, indigestible bread. For 70 years Canadian women have found Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast *dependable.* It makes bread that's delicious, light and smooth-textured — really *good* bread! That's why it is Canada's *favorite* fresh Yeast. Buy Fleischmann's fresh Yeast from *your* grocer today!

**GET MORE VITAMINS — MORE PEP! Eat 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S *fresh* Yeast every day. This Yeast is an excellent natural source of the B Complex group of vitamins!**

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**ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ?** By Ti-Jos **No. 25**

YOU'RE NOT REALLY THROWING THOSE OVERALLS AWAY ARE YOU?
WHY NOT? TOM'S EARNING GOOD MONEY NOW. I DON'T HAVE TO WASTE TIME WASHING AND PATCHING OLD CLOTHES
AN INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY MEETING
WE HAVE CUT OUR ESTIMATE TO THE BONE BUT THAT'S THE MINIMUM QUANTITY OF COTTON WE MUST HAVE FOR CIVILIAN USE
VERY WELL! BUT IT MEANS ANOTHER SHIP DIVERTED FROM SUPPLYING OUR TROOPS
YOU SEE IT'S WICKED TO WASTE ANYTHING IN WARTIME, DEAR!
YOU MEAN I MIGHT ACTUALLY BE HOLDING UP SUPPLIES FOR MY BOY IN ITALY ?
YOU AND HUNDREDS LIKE YOU WOULD DO JUST THAT!

**If YOU waste THEY want!**

It may seem tough, when you're making good wages, to go on wearing old clothes. But it would be a good deal tougher if our boys overseas didn't get the supplies they need. So please remember the United Nations have only so many ships, trains, and machines. Anything wasted here means shortage somewhere else. Save now . . . spend when the war is won.

**JOHN LABATT LIMITED**

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Enhances the flavor of MEATS FISH SOUPS SAUCES

18

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

# THE OTHER PAGE

## Alcoholics Anonymous

BY GORDON BEST

AT 7. P.M. on January 19 last, eight men sat down to dinner in Little Denmark—a small restaurant on Bay Street in Toronto. Other diners noticed nothing extraordinary about these men. They included a lawyer, doctor, insurance man, flier and a broker.

However, there *was* something unusual about this group—each man was a confessed alcoholic. The dinner meeting was held for the purpose of founding the first Canadian branch of Alcoholics Anonymous—an organization which has over 200 branches or 'clubs' in the States with over 8,000 members.

If there is anything less anonymous than the average alcoholic we would like to know it. But the reason for anonymity of members in Alcoholics Anonymous appears to stem from the delusion of every alcoholic that very few people know that he drinks to excess. He would not be induced to join a club that flamboyantly proclaimed itself to be a band of alcoholics for fear of the effect this might have upon his business connections—if he has any left.

Alcoholics Anonymous are ex-alcoholics who ally themselves for mutual support in remaining "ex's" and to aid helpless alcoholics, *who desire their aid*, to overcome their uncontrollable thirst.

In no sense a temperance society, crusaders against liquor or backers of anti-alcohol campaigns, Alcoholics Anonymous have nothing to offer the controlled drinker nor the slightest desire to influence these to abandon their drinking.

Prominent doctors and psychiatrists state that while there are many kinds of alcoholics they all have one symptom in common: an allergy to liquor which, after the first drink or two, places the overcoming of desire for additional drinks entirely beyond their mental control. This does not mean that in every instance the alcoholic, having taken the first drink, is going to end up in drunken stupefication but that, having taken the first drink, he cannot control the length of time he continues drinking. It might be ten minutes or ten days.

Many doctors believe that alcoholic craving is limited to this class and never occurs in the average temperate drinker. These allergic types can never safely take even one drink. At a party the alcoholic, no matter how good his abstemious intentions, is not at ease until he gets hold of one of those drinks—drinks he sees his friends taking with impunity—and then he is off to the races.

Many alcoholics—look at the ones you know—are keen and competent with strong wills and sound judgment in other spheres. But parallel with their ordinary sound reasoning will be some insanely trivial excuse for taking the first drink. And their allergy to drink, once they take the 'first' one, entirely eliminates their will power, responsibility and standards of value. This allergy is a disease—condemnation, haranguing and arguing had so far failed to cure any known disease. Treatment of an alcoholic along these lines by relatives, holier-than-thous or controlled drinkers who do not understand the alcoholic's problem, not only fails to help him but in many cases sets up a resentment, probably due to his sense of frustration in his own attempts, which frequently leads to additional indulgence.

But there is one kind of person to whom an alcoholic, *with a desire to stop*, usually will listen—another alcoholic. The other speaks his language. He has been through the mill.

MEMBERS of Alcoholics Anonymous are thus in a highly strategic position to help the alcoholic who desperately wants to stop drinking but has found, after many futile efforts on his own part, that he is unable to do so. They help with non-moral, straight, practical advice. Their system works. Many of the worst cases, men who have been in and out of hospitals and institutions for alcoholism for years, have proven most successful. Thousands of so-called hopeless cases have been completely cured.

Alcoholics Anonymous is not an organization in the strict sense of the word. Rather it is comprised of autonomous groups in various cities and towns — over two hundred at this writing. There are no dues or fees of any kind. There is no alliance with any religion or creed. The pass key to become a member is the recognition and admission on the part of the prospective member that he is an alcoholic and possession of an honest desire to stop drinking.

Besides the club in Toronto, which has around 100 members, there are now branches of Alcoholics Anonymous operating in Victoria and Montreal. As in the States each club is autonomous. Additional clubs are now in process of formation in Winnipeg, London, Hamilton and Ottawa.

Alcoholics Anonymous appear to have developed a form of applied psychology somewhat similar to the theme expounded in Lloyd Douglas' 'Magnificent Obsession'. To a degree their "good deeds" are anonymous but instead of operating singly they have adopted the convoy system. An explanation of this appears in a brochure entitled "Impressions of A. A.":

"Finally it became manifest to us that as part of our regeneration, assistance to other alcoholics who sincerely wished to be rid of their affliction was necessary. We have found group association to be of inestimable assistance. Only the alcoholic can adequately understand and sympathize with the other alcoholic's problem. Especially in the beginning do we lean heavily upon each other.

"Probably the most emotionally satisfying part of our program is the aid which we have been able to give to others. Much of this program is not easy for all. But the feeling of elation each of us has enjoyed in the knowledge that we, and in most cases *only* we alcoholics, can aid other alcoholics, is deeply gratifying. Everyone of us who has had the experience of assisting a fellow-alcoholic in the solution of his problem has been definitely strengthened in the conquest of his own. The gratitude and satisfaction of seeing wives reconciled, families re-united, self-respect restored is an experience transcending in satisfaction most every other experience in our lives."

The Toronto branch holds a dinner each Thursday night and to one of these (as a guest) I went a couple of weeks ago. Informal conversation during and after dinner, while largely on the topic of drinking, was anything but clinical or academic. Indeed a considerable amount of it consisted of humorous stories about the antics of current alcoholics whom some of the members had been trying to help. Extreme tolerance and understanding was the highlight of these. In fact several of the members, in telling these stories, would compare similar capers of their own, in the days when they were drinking, to those of some whom they are today trying to help. This attitude was very impressive—the antithesis of that of the professional reformer —and is, no doubt, one of the keynotes to the success of the organization.


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# THE BUSINESS FRONT

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*Safety for the Investor* SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 27, 1943 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

# The Profit Motive in the World of Tomorrow

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

**Recent exchanges by American and British spokesmen point to a divergence of opinion in relation to free enterprise versus state control in post-war relations, Britain inclining more to the acceptance of controls than United States.**

**A consideration of the profit motive is held to be a necessary step toward objectivity on this question. Since the employment of capital yields an increase, the investor or property owner who has accumulated the necessary savings, is entitled to a share of the increase as interest, rent or profit.**

**Marxian economics and its political offshoot, collectivism, violate normal human instincts and offer no solution to the problems of the technological age.**

THE adventure in understanding undertaken by the United Nations has reached the stage of plain speaking. Five American senators return from a wartime Cook's tour to criticize British policy. Premier Churchill deprecates fighting on the home front by politicians of "some countries which I would not venture to name". Eric A. Johnston, in a frank speech interpreting Americans to Britain, calls for the employment of "private capital, free capital, competitive capital" in post-war collaboration. G. M. Jones, British Laborite, declaring that "the sanctity of private enterprise in the eyes of some Americans is a superstition comparable to the worship of cats and onions in ancient Egypt", attacks the suggestion on the ground that it would exclude Russia. Lin Yutang, between Tears and Laughter, finds only one issue in the present war—"empire versus freedom"—and quotes Confucius, that sage with little honor in his own age and country.

## Minds Are Meeting

Minds are in fact meeting if not always in agreement. Stripped of all animosity the problem of economic co-operation between capitalist and collectivist nations will be difficult enough. It is all the more necessary to dissipate the emotional pressure areas in which misunderstanding grows and which centre particularly in the profit motive.

A British spokesman finds that Britain has advanced much farther toward state control than the United States: "There even leading New Dealers talk in terms of restoring the freedom of reformed private enterprise, whereas over here even our Tories now talk in terms of permanent state control. That is because, for nearly half a century, social legislation has been debated between the capitalist parties—Conservative and Liberal—in terms of concessions out of the surplus of freely working private enterprise. Now it is generally realized that private enterprise has fallen on evil days, and *there is no longer any surplus that can be tapped.* Therefore there is now universal agreement on the principle of the state controlling economic life. The cleavage will come on the issue of who is to control the state." *

The American viewpoint is expressed in an editorial in *Fortune*: "We . . are convinced that certain forces that have been at work in our economy are pushing us, now with accelerated speed, into something

* Britain After the War, J. T. Harris, The New Republic, Apr. 12, 1943. Author's italics.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

### S. M. WEDD

A CONSIDERABLE number of this Dominion's financial and industrial leaders freely acknowledge their debt to the solid grounding in business practice obtained at the very outset of their careers as Juniors in some one of Canada's chartered banks. In many instances it was the starting point from which they branched out into other fields. But Stanley M. Wedd, General Manager, The Canadian Bank of Commerce and recently-elected president of the Canadian Bankers' Association started with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1905 in its Walkerton branch as a very youthful Junior, barely sixteen years old, and in the intervening thirty-eight years has never even temporarily deviated from his allegiance either to banking or the organization which gave him his start.

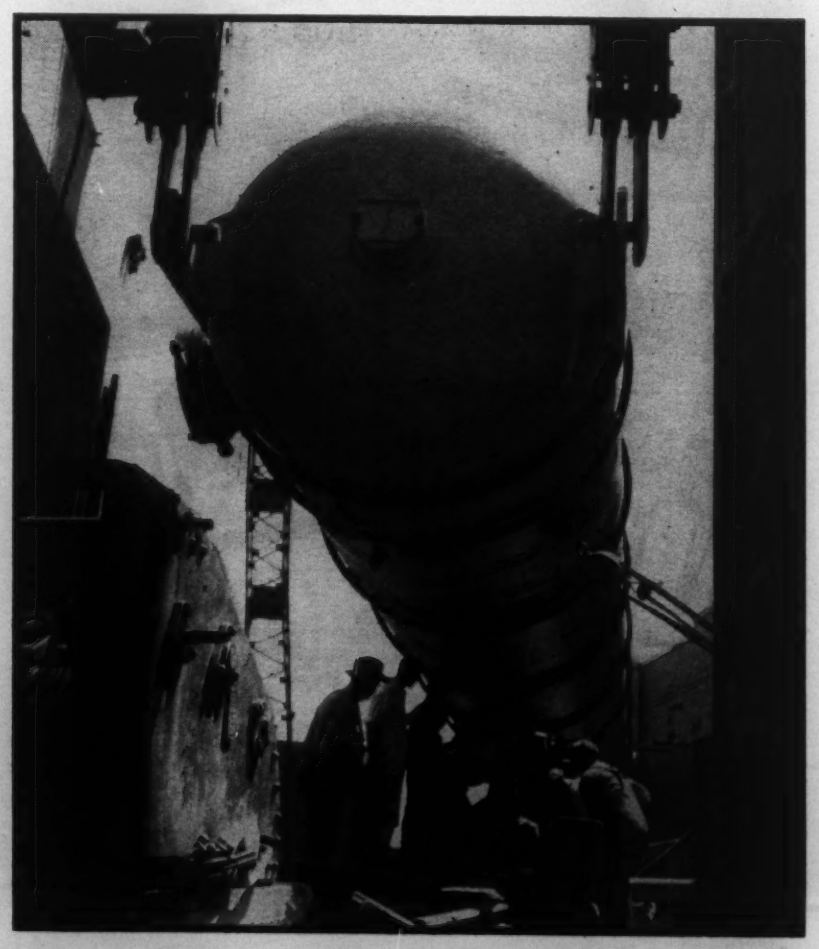
The strong banking tradition in his family may have had something to do with it. His father, George M. Wedd, was a branch bank manager for the Canadian Bank of Commerce in various Ontario centres, one of them Kitchener, where Stanley Wedd was born. The youthful Stanley naturally enough secured his first job in the Walkerton Branch, where his father was manager at the time.

Despite his start in his home town branch, he did not escape the frequent transfers which bank personnel come to accept as necessary routine training. Stanley Wedd was moved to Kitchener and served also in various Toronto branches, before being promoted in 1920 to Head Office in Toronto, where in the ensuing three years, as Assistant Inspector in the Credit Department, he gained his first executive experience. Thereafter, except for the two years which he spent as Assistant Manager of the bank's branch in Sherbrooke, Quebec, he has been associated almost continuously with the Head Office in various capacities. He was Chief Inspector for nine years, Assistant General Manager for five and became General Manager in December, 1942.

Married in 1913 to Gretchen Van Nostrand of Toronto, he has one son and two daughters. His son, Lieutenant Andrew Wedd is with the R.C.N.V.R. and served at Dieppe with the Naval Commandos, winning the D.S.C. in that action.

Although Mr. Wedd belongs to a number of clubs, including the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Toronto and York Clubs, he finds relaxation and his greatest enjoyment in quiet hobbies such as gardening. Both of these he is able to indulge at his summer home, "Killiecrankie" at Lake Joseph in Muskoka, where he gets great pleasure from just ordinary tinkering about the place and doing the odd bit of carpentry.

He has very little use for personal publicity of any kind. In all honesty he believes he's just an ordinary chap who made a success of his job. You need to visit the Head Office of the Bank of Commerce, which with its 34 storeys ranks as the tallest building in the British Empire; you have to get the full impact of the magnificent reception room where you wait to see the General Manager's secretary before you realize just how important that "job" is.



**Increasing tempo of the R.A.F. offensive on Axis-held Europe brings new and staggering requirements for aviation fuel. To meet this need, equipment specially designed to produce high-octane gasoline in large volume was installed in the British American Oil Company Limited's new refinery at Clarkson, Ont. This gigantic 84-foot stabilizer tower is a part of the Polyform cracking unit which breaks down crude oil so that nearly 45 per cent of it can be finished as aviation gasoline.**

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# A Question of Confidence

BY P. M. RICHARDS

DO YOU remember when prosperity was "just around the corner" (according to President Hoover) back in 1931? When factories and workers were idle and the banks and insurance companies and other financial institutions were loaded up with money they couldn't find profitable employment for? How people laughed when the bankers said "lack of confidence" was the reason business couldn't get going? Lack of confidence, indeed! It was a strike of capital, the enemies of private business asserted. Just why capital should go on strike when there was only loss in so doing wasn't explained.

Of course it wasn't really a "strike" of capital because that would mean that owners and controllers of capital had combined to keep it idle and they had certainly done no such thing; the trouble was simply that in the business conditions then prevailing the possibility of profit appeared small and the likelihood of loss great. So idle money didn't go into "risk" investments to build factories but into riskless government bonds to build handsome new post-offices. Now new post-offices are nice to have and benefit the community—there's no doubt about that. But factories do so even more. Even grimy factories. They produce goods the people need and provide continuing employment and pay taxes. (Incidentally, a community with fine public buildings and motor speedways looks attractive, but the community with factories and busy workers and prosperous homes is really better. Make the homes prosperous and eventually you can have the speedways too. But start with the homes.)

## They Grew to Bigness

Most big factories weren't built big—they grew big. They mostly started out in quite a small way, the result of a new invention or somebody's idea for a new way of doing something, plus some capital consisting of the savings of one or a number of people. The people who put up the money did so because they believed in the proposition and felt that conditions in its field gave it a fair chance of success. Without their capital and their willingness to venture it there would have been no new business.

Henry Ford built a gasoline buggy in a shed behind his home and then had to raise $28,000 to start the Ford Motor Company. That was individual enterprise, capital and confidence. Without that combination there would have been no Ford Motor Company. With state ownership of the means of production, as advocated by the CCF, there would likewise have been none; a "planned economy" obviously could not have envisaged a horseless carriage. And had taxes been at the level they are today there would probably have been none; Henry Ford might have been willing to work for fame but the providers of the $28,000 wanted profits.

A planned economy uses only established facts, it has no place for the new and unproven. It has no place for a Henry Ford. And the Henry Fords can only bring their ideas to fruition in an economy that encourages and rewards individual enterprise. If the CCF had been around then, threatening confiscation by the state, Henry's financial supporters would probably have put their money into government bonds instead.

## Confidence Made the Ford Co.

Confidence built the Ford Motor Company and lack of confidence made the 1930's what they were—the greatest depression period in history. It's important that we understand the essentiality of confidence in the development of a vigorous business economy, because the ending of the war will bring vast new opportunities as well as vast new burdens to business, and success or failure will depend on the attitude of business toward them. And the attitude of business toward its responsibilities and burdens will depend very largely on the attitude of the public toward business. It's certain that taxes must continue to be heavy, to service our huge war debt and the social security program. But business must believe that they're as light as possible, that the aim is to nourish and not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

We're speaking here as if "business" had a collective mind and made collective decisions, but it's important to note that precisely the opposite is true. The "business mind" is actually a multitude of individual minds, and collectively small business outweighs the Big Business of which the public hears so much. For this reason you can't successfully threaten business, say with socialization by the state if it fails to provide sufficient jobs, since threats will only frighten business into inactivity.

The fact is that there is only one way of inducing business to be as active, after the war, as we want it to be, and that is to surround it with conditions conducive to its successful functioning. Taxes, no matter how great the need of revenue, mustn't be higher than the traffic will stand. Wage costs likewise. Tariffs must be aimed at increasing production and trade rather than bolstering the government's income. Irresponsible talk of future government ownership of all the means or production should cease. You can't reasonably expect a "capitalist" to venture his savings if there seems to be a good prospect that the undertaking will be confiscated by the state. He must have confidence in the business outlook. If we don't really want to embark on state socialism, surely our only sensible procedure is to do our best to make our private enterprise system work.

fundamentally different from the kind of democratic society that has been distinctively our own. No doubt to the believer in collectivism this sort of economic society would be desirable. But it is utterly opposed to the basic principle of American democracy, which is to limit not only the power of the state over the citizen but also the power of any other individual or the power of any organized group." **

It is inevitable that viewpoints so diametrically opposed should come into conflict. The only hope of reconciling them is to look behind the trend with scientific objectivity to discover what is actually happening. The first hazard on the course is the Marxian theory which has so largely colored economic thought in the last half century. To qualify for entrance to this new world one should read *Das Kapital*, from which ordeal one may emerge with the conception of the class war between Capital and Labor, based on the supposed injustice of profit. Since individuals will exploit each other, the solution is to deprive everyone of property rights, vesting all productive property and consequently all power in the state, in practice a group of individuals now presumed benevolent. In deference to democracy one must also believe that "by a set of curious chances" and the exercise of a free ballot, the outs will control the ins and hold them to a fair accounting.

## If One Accepts . . .

If one accepts this article of faith, the new world pattern of a state-administered order becomes obvious. Everything in this direction spells progress. Everything away from it is reaction. It becomes a touchstone by which to measure men and affairs. Those who accept this viewpoint and those who reject it speak in different tongues. It divides Right from Left and confuses all between. As the British spokesman grants, even if all could agree the cleavage would then come on the question of who is to control the state.

The first step toward unity and a solution of the whole economic problem is a clarification of this issue. Let us examine it in relation to the following propositions which are almost axiomatic:

1. The desire for gain, for improving one's position, is instinctive for an individual or a society. Without it, there would be no incentive for action. In a money economy, all material gains are necessarily expressed in terms of money. Thus the profit motive is merely the law of self-preservation in a business suit.

** Fortune, September, 1943.

**These four students of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., scored a total of 36 first class honours and were awarded the following scholarships: 1. R. E. Mackie, Vernon, B.C., the Pat Strathy Memorial Scholarship and the Professor William Jones Scholarship, at Trinity College, Toronto; 2. J. R. del Rio, Mexico City, a Sir William Macdonald Scholarship, at McGill University; 3. W. D. MacCallan, Calgary, Alta., who received Honourable Mention for the Beatty Scholarship in Mathematics at McGill; 4. C. A. Z. Bovey, Montreal, who won eight first class honours.**

2. The material progress of an individual or a social order is measured by its accumulated savings, or capital. Capital is the instrument of production. Saving is therefore an indispensable economic function. It necessitates a foregoing of present satisfactions for the sake of a larger future income. The present foregoing and the future increase are acknowledged facts. The only possible question is as to the division of the larger income.

3. In Marxian ideology, the private virtue of thrift becomes a social vice. The capitalist or property owner becomes an exploiter who is not entitled to any return on his capital. This return may be in the form of rent, interest, profit or dividends according to the kind of capital and the terms of its employment. If the property owner is to be denied a return on his savings which in fact yield a return, it follows that the entire product of savings should be enjoyed by those who spend all their income on current needs—*reductio ad absurdum*.

4. The Marxian division of classes into capitalist and worker is not in accordance with fact. It has no place for the great middle class of workers who are also property owners and investors. Everyone who has accumulated savings expects and is entitled to a return on those savings. Having earned them, he acquires title to them, which includes the right to dispose of them.

5. Even in a collectivist state, the necessity for saving and the productivity of savings, would be recognized. Since savings are essential to progress, the state would have to deduct a portion of each individual's income for that purpose. It could only justify its action by pointing out that this would ensure a larger future income, thus conceding that a return on capital savings might be expected and is morally sound.

6. In collectivizing property owners and their savings, the state would at the same time collectivize motives. The incentive to save would be blunted by the knowledge that the effort expended would be merged in the mass effort. A political bureaucracy with the best intentions in the world would find it impossible to reward according to merit.

## Socialism Has No Plan

If saving is an economic function which yields social dividends, the whole ideological foundation of the class war falls to the ground. The interest of the property owner and the worker are not opposed. The only problems which remain are the division of the product and whether the savings are actually employed in wealth-creating enterprise. Had the collectivists directed their attention to these problems, their contribution might have been more acceptable to that sturdy, independent middle class which has gained its knowledge of economics in the hard school of experience. But, as Professor Hearnshaw reminds us, "socialism has no equitable plan for the distribution of wealth." †

It would be one of the tragedies of history if, when victory is won, the Anglo-Saxon coalition should be divided on ideological lines. The difference in viewpoint arises partly from conditions peculiar to each country. Britain with her highly industrialized system will have special adjustments to make in the transitional period which may involve more state control than elsewhere. It would be rash to assume that her day is past or her capacity for adaptation to new conditions seriously impaired. Yet the fullest collaboration between Britain and United States awaits agreement as to economic objectives and the means to be employed.

For this reason it is essential to identify those "certain forces" which are driving the Anglo-Saxon world, contrary to its own tradition and desire, in the direction of collectivism. The editor of *Fortune* expresses concern over the problem of giantism in industry, in which "business bureaucracy is beginning to approach the character of government bureaucracy in its threat to initiative and the venturesome spirit." He believes "the problem of independent business (the yeast of the economy) is essentially but the converse of the problem of monopoly" and suggests "a joint public and private committee for study and research on independent business and the changing structure of the economy."

## Re-examine Position

It may not be too much to hope that many who have mentally endorsed the trend, will join in the enquiry and re-examine the premises on which their conclusions are based. If as the *Economist* asserts, "*laissez faire* is all but dead in the Britain of 1943", Marxism is quite dead as an historical interpretation of our economic ills and the conflict of economic groups. "Truth must not depart from human nature," said Confucius. "If what is regarded as truth departs from human nature, it may not be regarded as truth." The Marxian thesis has failed this age because it is not in accordance with human nature nor with the facts of life.

For the future there remains the scientific method of exposing the techniques in public and private policy which have withheld from the people the full fruits of the industrial revolution and of defining for each the basic techniques which will preserve its legitimate function while preventing the encroachment of either upon the other's sphere. When the economic problem is solved in its own terms, the political disorder of collectivism, like the totalitarian systems of which it is the structural counterpart, will pass discredited from the stage of history.

† A Survey of Socialism.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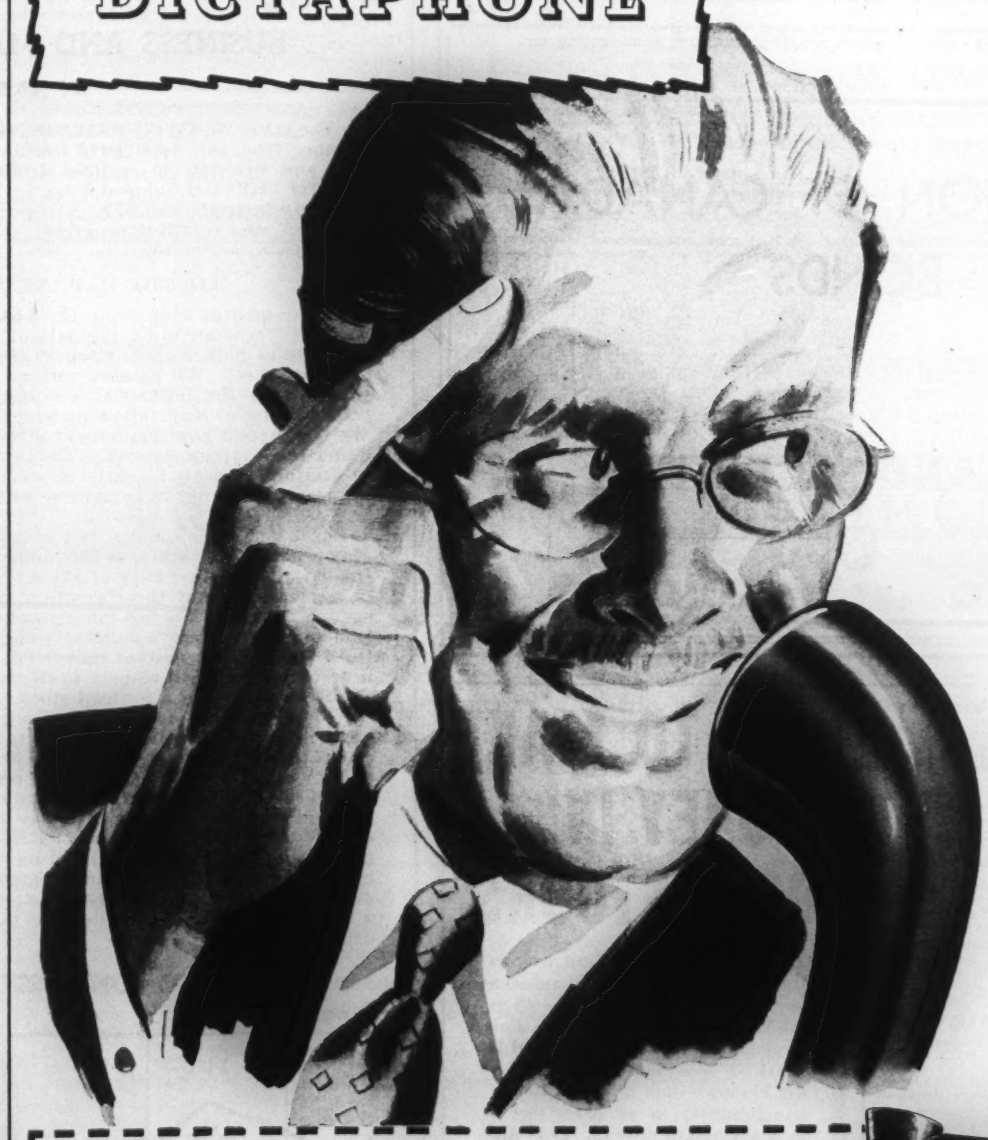

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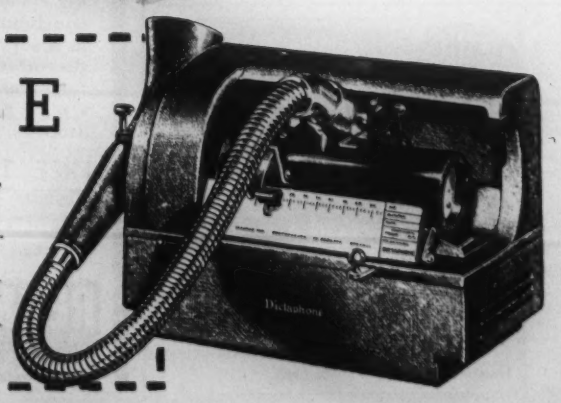

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Dominion Textile Co.
Limited
*Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend*

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1943, payable 15th January, 1944, to shareholders of record 15th December, 1943.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 17th, 1943.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited
*Notice of Common Stock Dividend*

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1943, payable 3rd January, 1944, to shareholders of record 3rd December, 1943.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 17th, 1943.

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*W.L.L., Orangeville, Ont.*—Future prospects of ARMISTICE GOLD MINES have yet to be determined and diamond drilling is proceeding at present in hopes of duplicating conditions similar to those at Kerr-Addison, which part of its property adjoins on the west. A drill hole cut through a zone 120 feet wide of green carbonate well silicified with quartz veins but no ore values were indicated in 25 core sections although conditions were considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant further drilling of the zone. The Armistice property consists of 500 acres in McGarry township.

*T. H. P., Edmonton, Alta.*—In my opinion INTERNATIONAL MILLING preferred is a sound investment. The company is in a strong position financially, is doing well in wartime and seems likely to continue to do well in peace. The company's report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1943, shows net earnings, after preferred dividends, equal to $10.15 per share of common, comparing with $6.25 for the preceding year.

*T. W. M., Winnipeg, Man.*—As I am unable to predict what will happen base metal prices in the postwar period, it is difficult to advise you regarding SHERRITT GORDON MINES' shares. The company has highly efficient management, but earnings have never been large because of the low grade of the ore and the outlook for the future of low grade producers is somewhat uncertain. Little new ore has been found in recent years. The company, however, has a 50 per cent interest in some iron properties in Michipicoten which give promise of being a substantial and profitable operation, although considerable financing will be necessary to put them into production. Sherritt is also interested in a lithium prospect and is testing a large group of claims for copper. The treasury position is strong.

*R.R.S., Campbellford, Ont.* — I would say that CANADIAN CELANESE common has attraction as a businessman's investment (in other words, for one who is in a position to judge the trend of conditions affecting the company) on the basis of its past record and indications for the future. The steady progress made prior to the war has continued during the war period, though in recent years share earnings have been adversely affected by mounting taxes. Earnings reached a wartime peak in 1941 at $3.99 a share, but present Excess Profits Tax regulations limit retainable earnings, after taxes, to $1.88 a share, or less than the present $2 dividend rate. The company has indicated that this dividend will be maintained for the present, if necessary by dipping into surplus.

*J.L.S., Montreal, Que.*—The future of MCMARMAC RED LAKE is dependent on the success which attends the program of exploration recently commenced. The ore to date has been confined to a carbonate zone and despite intensive diamond drilling from surface the picture has not been enlarged. A study of the geological features of the property has evolved some new theories and

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

**BY HARUSPEX**

**The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline. An upturn in the SEVERAL MONTH TREND developed from April 28, 1942 lows and ran to July 15, 1943 (Industrials 145.82). A reversal in this trend was subsequently signalled, and is still in progress. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.**

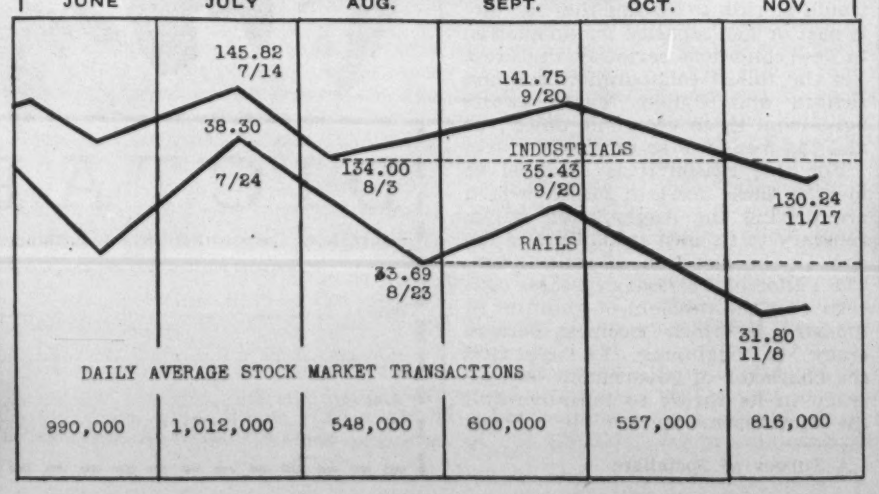
HAS THE MARKET TOUCHED BOTTOM?

Some months back when the American stock market was strong and we were recommending the sale of stocks, attention was being called by those of bullish inclination to the rise then going on in the London stock market. We pointed out at the time that the London advance was only in the industrial average, the rail stocks having reached a peak the first of May, following which they had been in persistent decline. We questioned how permanent strength in the industrial list could be under these circumstances. The London industrial average subsequently attained a peak in early September, since which time it has been registering decline in sympathy with the weakness in the British rail list.

Last week, the London rail average stood at 68.5, compared with its May peak of 70.1, whereas the industrials stood at 125.7, compared with the early September peak of 130.8. Like the American market, London is concerned about the transition from war to peace that would now seem a matter of the not too distant future and, until and unless the two London averages move decisively above their 1943 peaks, as given above, **the London stock market movement may be regarded as also raising a note of caution with respect to the more immediate future.**

Meanwhile, the American stock market has been moving downward since mid-July, or over the past nineteen weeks. This movement has been interspersed with technical rallies, such as might again develop out of the rather sharp drop of the previous two weeks, plus such buying as may arise from Mr. Churchill's recent remarks that the war's climax may yet be some distance ahead, and evidences from Washington that the price ceiling may have to give way somewhat through upward revision of the "little Steel" formula. Evidence is lacking, however, that the market has yet reached a level on the downside from which a fundamental turnabout is to be anticipated. The low point of the decline, to date, in the Dow-Jones industrial average, is around 130, compared with a normal technical expectancy, as outlined in our Forecast of July 17, of 125/112.

**DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**

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## Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Firemens Insurance Company of Newark, N.J. has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C844, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. L. MASSIE,
Chief Agent.

• •

Notice is hereby given that the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C845, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. L. MASSIE,
Chief Agent.

• •

Notice is hereby given that the National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C846, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage limited, to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. L. MASSIE,
Chief Agent.

## KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 21

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of eight cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds on Thursday, December 30th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, November 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 17th, 1943.

## PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 17

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, January 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 17th, 1943.

## McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 28

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend amounting to 2½ cents per share for the fourth quarter of 1943, has been declared, payable December 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

R. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., November 17th, 1943.

the management is hopeful of the future prospects. Unless additions are made to present ore reserves these may be exhausted in about six months, and the prevailing shortage of labor restricts development. The company's financial position is good, current assets exceeding liabilities by over $140,000. Of a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 2,050,005 are issued and current quotations 13½ to 15 cents.

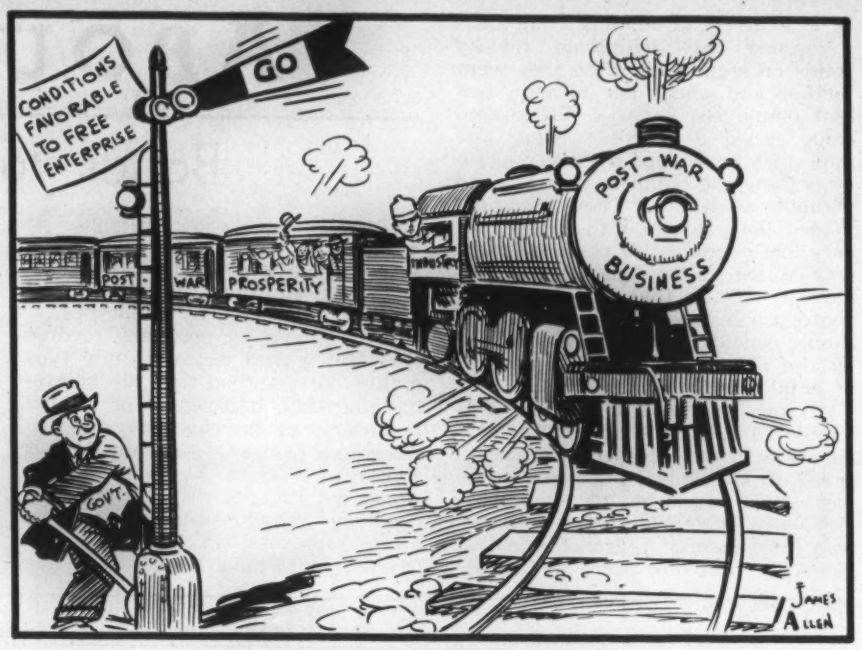
*J.A.M., Sydney Mines, N.S.*—PORT COLDWELL MINES & METALS is quoted daily in the "unlisted mines" and is currently 40 cents bid — 46 asked. The company has competent management and I understand a market is available for a large output of nepheline concentrates. Just how profitable the operation will prove is something yet to be ascertained, although I understand the industrial uses of nepheline syenite are widening. The intention is to bring the eastern Ontario property into production as fast as possible with its promising deposit of white nepheline syenite, low in iron bearing minerals and grading over 30 per cent in alumina oxide. Most of the equipment for a 100-ton mill has already been bought and paid for and the flow sheet is being worked out in the United States.

*W.B.A., High River, Alta.*—An unusually high yield like the 9.3 per cent currently obtainable from a purchase of FOUNDATION CO. OF CANADA common always evidences doubt regarding continuance of the existing dividend rate. The company is doing well, as you say, but taxes are eating up a large part of earnings. Operating profit in 1942 was slightly higher than in 1941, but a large increase in taxes brought net per share down to $2.06 from $2.62. Though there was still good coverage of the current $1.40 annual dividend rate, you must remember that while the present rate of excess profits tax applied to only half of 1942, it affects the whole of 1943. Even so, earnings are likely to cover the present dividend, but investors are fearful of a decline in the company's activity when the war ends. The company is in a strong position financially.

*E.B.S., Kearney, Ont.*—No activity has been reported by SANTA FE GOLD MINES for some years and the future prospects depends on the raising of finances for further exploration of its possibilities. The property appears to hold some promise, and suspension of development was due to financial difficulties. Shafts were sunk to 850 and 210 feet with several thousand feet of lateral work completed. In the No. 1 shaft area some 6,000 tons of high-grade ore was estimated above the 400-foot level.

*J. G. F., Brockville, Ont.* — Shareholders of TOOKE BROS. LTD. have approved the capital reorganization plan, which retires all the issued preferred and common shares and replaces them with a new issue of 35,000 no par value common, with the preferred shareholders receiving 14 new common shares for each 5 preferred held and common shareholders getting 1 new share for each 5 old shares. The plan disposes of claims of preferred shareholders for unpaid dividends accumulated since 1931.

*C. E. F., Lindsay, Ont.*—Before putting any more money into this venture, I would be inclined to wait until it has reached a stage where some idea of profits were available and at any rate your purchase of MicaSpar rights will be held in trust for six months. In exchanging your MAJORMICA for MICASPAR, the latter will be pooled, hence, if you are not prepared to hold you might better retain your Majormica shares. At last report the mill on the Majormica property was nearing completion but had experienced delays in getting equipment. The intention was to grind scrap mica for which a market exists, although the price is lower than that paid for the larger crystals.




THE TRACK MUST BE CLEARED

# Brazilian Traction

POST-WAR plans for broadening world trade channels and stabilizing international currencies, together with the national program of industrialization and diversification of products for domestic and export trade, should contribute to peace-time prosperity for Brazil. Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, the major utility company operating in that country, will share in any prosperity Brazil enjoys.

Operating essential public utilities, through subsidiaries, including electricity, gas, water tramways, buses, telephones, etc., this Canadian-incorporated company has a record of progress going back many years—interrupted briefly in the world-wide depression of the early 30's. Expansion of services is being reflected in earnings in Brazilian currency, but expressed in United States funds, as they are by the company, the entire increase is not apparent due to the exchange value of the cruzeiro-monetary unit which has replaced the milreis. Restrictions on remittances from Brazil have also had to be contended with. However, this situation has improved and the company was able to resume payment of cash dividends in 1941 and make three increases since in semi-annual distributions to shareholders.

Like many countries, Brazil in the world-wide depression suffered a falling-off in export trade and consequent lowering of exchange value of its currency, and had difficulty securing sufficient exchange to take care of foreign obligations and permit normal transfer of funds from the country. Restrictions were placed on remittances and a program of industrialization and diversification of products inaugurated. Coffee was the predominant export, but subsequently cotton and other products became important items. Brazil has a wealth of raw materials, including iron, rubber and bauxite of good grade. A steel mill is now in course of construction and in 1942 a contract for power was signed with the company. Production of aluminum is contemplated, and textile industry built up which is now actively engaged in production for war purposes and export trade. Addressing shareholders of Brazilian Traction at the last annual meeting Sir Herbert Couzens, President, while warning against over-optimism, stated Brazil was a great country, with present prosperity and unlimited possibilities for the future. Difficulties will undoubtedly be encountered in the post-war period of adjustment, yet these difficulties should not, at worst, do more than temporarily check the uninterrupted progress which has been so strikingly demonstrated in recent years, he stated.

Publication of figures on foreign trade was discontinued by Brazil in April 1942 with the favourable balance of trade for the four months of that year showing an improvement of 128% over similar months of the preceding year. Annual report of the Banco de Brazil, reports favourable trade balance for the entire year 1942 as showing an increase of 135% over that for 1941. This improvement in trade should have a beneficial effect on the cruzeiro in the exchange market.

Comparison of the company's volume for 1942 with that of 1929, the peak year for earnings, illustrates the growth in demand for services. Passengers carried were up from 720,000,000 in 1929 to 1,160,000,000 in 1942; sales of electrical energy from 817,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 K.W. Hrs.; gas sales from 112,000,000 to 144,000,000, cubic metres, and telephones in service from 105,000 to 261,000. Net profit available for common dividends in 1942 was equal $2.28 per share compared with $2.67 per share in 1929. Net earnings for first nine months of 1943 (before depreciation and amortization) of $20,898,336 compare with $21,069,569 for corresponding months of 1929 and suggest the total for the entire year will compare favourably with the peak year, despite increased costs which have to be absorbed and the fact exchange value of the Brazilian currency unit is about half that of 1929. Dividend of $1 a share was paid for the final half of 1943, an increase from 75c for the first six months, and earnings for the year to date indicate a $2 annual rate to be well covered. In addition to rising costs, the company will no doubt have to make provision for higher Brazilian income taxes, although not subject to the present high rate of income taxes, including the 100% excess profits tax, in Canada.

Additions were made to property account approximating $80,000,000 in the past ten years, of which over $9,000,000 was expended in 1942. Net working capital at December 31, 1942, of $42,531,718 was an increase for the year of almost $9,000,000 and for the ten years of nearly $13,000,000. Funded debt in the ten year period was reduced by $30,000,000, amounting to $28,724,000 at December 31, 1942. At the annual meeting shareholders were informed capital expenditures will be vastly increased after the war and it is necessary to maintain a sound liquid position and the necessary reserves for the financing of future extensions of the business. Capital at December 31, 1942, consisted of 3,934 shares of 6% cumulative, convertible preferred stock of $100 par value, and 7,029,894 common shares of no par value.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| Year Ends, Dec. 31 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | $16,066,090 | $13,148,684 | $ 9,259,807 | $ 9,166,108 | $ 9,669,681 | $10,886,281 |
| Net Profit Per Share | $2.28 | $1.87 | $1.31 | $1.30 | $1.37 | $1.54 |
| Dividends Share | $1.00 | $0.40 | — | — | $0.50 | $1.00 |
| Surplus | $19,464,930 | $44,814,369 | $34,244,763 | $25,006,435 | $40,862,858 | $34,729,005 |
| Price Range Common | | | | | | |
| High | 14¾ | 8½ | 10¾ | 12⅝ | 14½ | 30¼ |
| Low | 6⅝ | 5 | 3⅜ | 5⅞ | 7½ | 10⅝ |
| Net Working Capital | $42,531,718 | $33,768,659 | $25,812,454 | $20,852,097 | $15,556,506 | $18,587,912 |
| Current Assets | $68,847,354 | $57,058,811 | $45,862,964 | $38,884,083 | $33,726,159 | $38,476,240 |
| Current Liabilities | $26,315,636 | $23,290,152 | $20,050,510 | $18,031,986 | $18,169,653 | $19,888,328 |
| Cash | $30,362,844 | $23,864,709 | $16,542,606 | $15,464,513 | $10,269,938 | $15,550,878 |
| Investments—(a) | $ 9,489,972 | $ 4,137,500 | $ 3,485,969 | $ 3,576,816 | $ 4,431,751 | $ 4,976,574 |

(a)—Book Value.
(b)—Reductions in surplus 1942 and 1939 due to transfers to general reserves.

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ONTARIO

**ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION**

***Invitation for Submissions***

The Commission appointed by the Ontario Government for the purpose of enquiring into problems affecting the mining industry in Ontario, has as its objective the making of recommendations which would stimulate the mining industry in Ontario and such other recommendations as would appear to be in the best interests of the people of the Province of Ontario. Particular attention is being directed to the following:

(a) The necessity for and the methods of stimulating prospecting in Ontario.
(b) Regulations governing the financing of mining developments.
(c) The financing of mining municipalities.
(d) The place of mining in post war employment.
(e) Mining taxation.
(f) Health measures in the mining industry, and
(g) Northern Ontario educational policies.

The widest possible opportunity is to be given for the presentation of factual evidence and constructive suggestions from which the Commission may make its recommendations.

The Commission invites written submissions on the above or related subjects, from all persons and organizations interested in the more adequate development of the mining industry and of Ontario mining areas. It welcomes suggestions, from any source, which it is considered may be helpful in reaching intelligent and impartial conclusions, and which come within the scope of the enquiry. It is requested that all such submissions be delivered to the Commission not later than December 31, 1943.

Please address all communications to D. A. Mutch, Secretary, Ontario Mining Commission, Room 1302, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

By Order of,
THE ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION,
Norman C. Urquhart, Chairman.

Dated at Toronto,
November 16, 1943.

# ABOUT INSURANCE

## Bonds to Cover Inventory Losses

BY GEORGE GILBERT

**Many of the inventory shortages in manufacturing plants and wholesale warehouses which come to light as a result of stock room counts are undoubtedly due to the dishonesty of employees.**

**Under the most modern forms of Commercial Blanket Bonds insurance is obtainable to cover a loss due to an inventory shortage where the insured is not able to designate the employee responsible.**

AT FIRST the bonding companies issued only individual fidelity bonds on employees; then they went further and undertook to bond several employees under a single contract called a schedule bond, and later they broadened the cover again by writing the blanket form of bond without schedules. They also extended the protection to include not only loss of money or personal property caused by the dishonesty of employees but also that part of any inventory shortage which the insured should conclusively prove was caused by the dishonesty of any employee or employees.

In some instances by riders it is stipulated that the bond shall be construed to cover a loss where the insured is not able to designate the particular employee or employees claimed to have caused the loss, provided the insured reasonably establishes the fact that there was a loss within the coverage of the bond. As a result, it appears that many insureds have been filing claims for inventory shortages without direct proof of dishonesty by employees.

It is shown by company records that the typical claim of this type makes the assertion that the monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual inventory, as the case may be, discloses a shortage of so many dollars worth of various kinds of goods; that nothing of the sort ever occurred before, and that one or more employees who cannot be designated must have been responsible for the shortage.

In some cases, investigation by the insured or by claim men of the bonding companies leads to the discovery of a thief who has hidden or stored the goods or has otherwise disposed of them. Details of a recent case of this kind have been published in the company paper of the Aetna Life affiliated companies, and they have some of the earmarks of a detective mystery thriller.

### Mysterious Shortages

As so recorded, the story opens in the office of a large silk and rayon manufacturing concern, with a group of puzzled officials mulling over the latest stock room report. For some time the main office records of merchandise on hand had not been agreeing with the stock room count. The men in charge of the stock room could not explain the discrepancies, although frequent check-ups were made. Stock room counts had been made monthly and then weekly but would still show variations. Finally, counts were made in the morning and again at the close of the day, but even in this short space of time changes would occur. The case of the vanishing stock became a major plant mystery.

Then the two men in charge of the stock room decided to do a little sleuthing on their own account. After regular closing hours one day they secreted themselves in one of the storage bins, surrounded on all sides by silk and rayon merchandise of high value. Some time after midnight the door of the stock room opened, and they saw a watchman enter on his round of inspection. He went through the room without locking the door behind him. Almost immediately another man was seen to enter through the unlocked door and quickly hide from the watchman's view. In a few moments the watchman went out again through the same door, locked it and departed.

### Intruder Identified

As soon as he had gone, the intruder went to the bins, selected such merchandise as he wanted and left through another door which was latched from the inside only. Some time later the watchman entered again on his rounds, and the same routine was repeated. This time the two watchers were able to identify the thief as an employee in another department who was working on the night shift. In his locker was found the merchandise which had been taken, and a police search of his home recovered substantial quantities of the goods which had been taken previously. The colors and styles showed that the thefts had been going on over a considerable period of time.

It was revealed that the thief's method had been to remove the merchandise from the wrappings and cartons, which he put with the factory's waste paper. He would then hide the merchandise in his clothing and take it home with him at the end of the night shift. A careful re-check of the manufacturing and stock records definitely established the nature, extent and value of the articles taken, and, after crediting recoveries, the bonding company made a payment of $7,000 to the manufacturing firm under the provisions of a Commercial Blanket Bond.

Such a case, where investigation leads to the detection of the thief who has stored or hidden the stolen goods, is not the usual type of inventory shortage. If the establishment reporting a shortage is large and complex, like a department store, for example, the investigator for the bonding company knows at the outset that such stores have always recorded losses at the time of their regular inventories. As far back as 1922, it has been pointed out by one authority, the Boston Chamber of Commerce issued a pamphlet in which was listed a large number of causes of such shortages, very few of which related to thieving by employees.

### Other Causes

In brief, the causes other than employees' thefts were in the categories of mistake and outside theft. The mistakes involved bookkeeping errors, misplacement, and even mistakes as to the original existence of the items supposed to be missing. Some of the reasons for apparent shortages are to be noted, such as returns to the manufacturer not recorded; items sold by guess where the price ticket became detached; wrong markings either as to designation of article or of price; items out for alterations or repairs; goods opened without checking against seller's invoice or merchandise department's confirmation order; duplication of invoices from manufacturer or supplier; goods invoiced but never received, and consignments of goods to contractors.

In view of the fact that in the course of ordinary bookkeeping with the degree of efficiency of the average large store staff, any one of the above occurrences could result in an apparent shortage when actually none existed, it is obviously an extremely difficult task to establish that any particular inventory shortage coming to light was caused by the dishonesty of any employee or employees. In order to come within the provisions of the bond, there must be reasonable proof that the shortage was caused by insiders, though the insured may not be expected to be able to identify the em-


NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

## Seventh Compulsory Employment Transfer Order

**NOTICE TO CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES**

**Notice is hereby given that male employees in certain specified lines of civilian employment, who are at least 16 years old and not yet 41 years old, or who later reach age 16, must report for interview not later than December 1st, 1943, to an Employment and Selective Service Office.**

**A. OBJECTIVE:**

**The Order makes available for more essential work the services of certain men who are presently employed in specified employments.**

**B. EMPLOYMENTS COVERED BY THIS ORDER:**

**Men, of the specified categories, are covered if now employed in:**

**1. The underwriting, selling, broking or administering of policies of insurance of any and every kind, including but not restricted to life, fire, accident, sickness, automobile, marine and general insurance.**

**2. (a) Short term credit companies including but not restricted to establishments engaged in sales financing, industrial credit, money lending and pawn-broking;**

**(b) The managing or supervising of the investment of bonds, stocks and securities, including establishments engaged in investment trust and investment advising;**

**(c) Trust Companies; mortgage companies, establishments engaged in investment and loan business, including bond houses, financial agencies, stock exchanges and grain exchanges.**

**3. Real Estate (Finance and Operation).**

**4. Travel Agencies.**

**5. (a) Year-Round Hotels (Employees of Year-Round Hotels in the following occupations are excepted from the requirements of this Order:—skilled mechanical maintenance men, stationary engineers, chief chef, laundry washmen and extractor operators, engineer-firemen and hotel manager);**

**(b) Seasonal hotels; rooming and boarding houses; auto courts and tourist camps; organization hotels and lodging houses.**

**6. The manufacturing of millinery, bedspreads, trimmings and embroideries.**

**7. The manufacturing of academic caps and gowns, vestments, theatrical costumes and masquerade costumes, commercial uniforms.**

**8. Establishments primarily engaged in washing and polishing automobiles.**

**C. MEN COVERED BY THIS ORDER:**

**(a) Every man at least 16 years old, who has not yet reached age 41, regardless of marital status.**

**(b) Every young man later reaching age 16.**

**D. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED:**

**All men as defined above must report to an Employment and Selective Service Office not later than December 1st, 1943, by mail if too far removed to call personally.**

**E. OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYEES:**

**When directed to accept employment, subsequent to interview, men described in Paragraphs B and C are required to follow the direction given.**

**F. OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS:**

**It will be illegal for an employer to retain in his employ after December 1st, 1943, any men referred to in Paragraph C; at any of the employments set forth in Paragraph B, unless under special permit.**

**G. APPEALS:**

**If directed to transfer to employment subsequent to interview, a man may, if he objects, enter appeal with a Court of Referees, within 7 days of receiving such direction.**

**H. PENALTIES:**

**Penalties are provided for failure to comply with this Order.**

**I. SPECIAL REQUEST TO EMPLOYERS:**

**Employers are requested to arrange with Local Office for the interview of their employees.**

**J. AUTHORITY:**

**This Order is issued under authority conferred on the Minister of Labour by National Selective Service Civilian Regulations (P.C. 246 of January 19th, 1943, and amending Orders in Council).**

***Men referred to above must present documents at the employment office, indicating compliance with Mobilization Regulations***

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**

HUMPHREY MITCHELL, *Minister of Labour*

A. MACNAMARA, *Director National Selective Service*

**Retain this advertisement for future reference** DR 7



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W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

ployee or employees who were responsible for the loss.

In certain cases, comparison is made of the claimant's percentages of loss with the average loss in comparable items as shown by tables which give average stock shortage percentages in various types of goods and articles, and if the claimant's establishment has experienced an over-average loss percentage-wise, the conclusion is reached that the excess must be due to thefts by its employees.

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# Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I bought a $100 Government deferred annuity on April 23, 1936, due April 23, 1944, directly from the Government and not through an agent. Shortly after I wrote asking if I could increase this annuity from time to time and if such contracts would be tax exempt. They wrote and said I might increase the annuity at any time under the same conditions as the original contract. In 1940 I wrote asking what amount I should send to increase my annuity to $200 annually instead of $100. I was told to send $1,080.65 and my contract which would be endorsed accordingly. I did so on March 4, 1940. In 1941 I increased my annuity in the same way to $300 per annum. In September, 1942, I was informed that when my contract became due in April, 1944, the $100 bought in 1936 would be exempt from tax but that the $200 added in 1940 and 1941 would be subject to tax. I was simply astounded, and when I wrote asking if I could have the money sent in 1940 and 1941 returned with earned interest should I desire it, I received no reply whatever. I would appreciate your opinion in this matter.

—M. O. B., Chatham, Ont.

Under the Income Tax law, as it now stands after reeent amendment, Government annuity contracts entered into from May 26, 1932, to June 24, 1940, are exempt from income tax to the extent of $1,200 per annum, but income from Government annuities entered into since the latter date is not exempt from income tax. The annuity bought in 1936 would be exempt, but those purchased since June 24, 1940, would be subject to tax. Many Government annuities were sold on the strength of the statement that they would be free from Dominion Government taxation, and such was the case until the recent amendments of the Income Tax Act. Under Dominion Government annuity contracts there is no provision for the return of the purchase money except in the case of a deferred annuity if the death of the annuitant occurs before the commencement of the income from the annuity, when the amount of the money paid in, with four per cent compound interest, is returned to his or her heirs or estate.

There was strong objection taken in the House of Commons by members of the Opposition to the provisions of the Income War Tax Act for the taxation of the whole amount of annuities or other annual payments notwithstanding the fact that such annuities or annual payments are paid in whole or in part out of capital funds. But such objections were unavailing, and that part of an annuity which represents return of principal as well as that part which represents interest is subject to income tax. The principle of taxing the return of capital funds is only justifiable to the extent that a capital levy is justifiable, in my opinion.

• •

## STOCK RACKETEERING

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a notice inserted by the Toronto Better Business Bureau, Inc., advising our readers to listen to a talk that will be given next Tuesday evening at 10.30 over Station CFRB.

This talk entitled "Stock Selling Schemes" is based on the first of a series of articles published in SATURDAY NIGHT, and written by A. L. Fletcher.

We believe that the Toronto Better Business Bureau is performing a valuable public service in exposing the activities of numerous parasites in this area whose sole purpose is to extract hard-earned savings from the public, in an endeavour to line their own pockets.

If you would like to know how these "phony" stock promoters operate tune in Station CFRB next Tuesday evening at 10.30.

• •

# Company Reports

## CAN. BANK OF COMMERCE

THE annual financial statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce shows total assets at $1,003,183,539 at the end of its fiscal year on October 30, 1943, an increase of 13 per cent from the figure of $886,660,545 a year ago, and making a new all-time high. Quick assets, including cash and items readily convertible into cash, amounted to $714,660,379 compared with $591,303,301 in 1942, and represented 75 per cent of total liabilities to the public as against 71 per cent a year ago. The major increase in quick assets occurred in holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities. Call loans in Canada increased by $2,940,756 to $9,790,693, while those abroad decreased by $1,090,069 to $17,644,504.

Cash and cash items included in these quick assets amounted to $165,559,170, compared with $147,966,232 a year ago, and representing over 17 per cent of total liabilities to the public. There was a moderate increase of $2,401,000 in current loans in Canada, while those abroad decreased $3,827,000.

On the liabilities side of the balance sheet total deposits amounted to $913,879,393, compared with $792,559,584 a year ago, an increase of over 15 per cent. Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing deposits by the public in Canada rose from $379,220,492 to $429,832,318 and from $348,401,057 to $414,049,429 respectively. These increases occurred despite large withdrawals by customers for investment in Victory Bonds.

The net profit for the year was $2,777,020 after deducting Dominion Government taxes of $2,009,519 (an increase of $178,661 over 1942) and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.

## DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS

ON SALES value about $66 million greater than for preceding fiscal year Distillers Corporation—Seagrams Ltd. reports for 12 months ended July 31, 1943, net earnings after all charges and write-offs moderately lower at equivalent of $5.28 a share on outstanding common stock as compared with $5.75 a share year before.

In report under review the sum of $3,000,000 is written off to inventory reserve and in statement for previous fiscal year there was a write-off to contingency reserve of $1,000,000. Before allowing for these write-offs net earnings for latest year were equal to $6.99 a share on common stock as against $6.32 a share in year previous.

Sales for the year were valued at $273,569,232, and after deduction of cost of sales and addition of miscellaneous income, gross profit was about $3,250,000 greater than for year before at $58,877,611. General expenses were about $1 million lower at $25,392,303 while tax provision (for income and e.p. tax) was $2.8 million greater at $18,431,435. Net earnings after all charges and write-offs were about $850,000 lower than for year previous at $10,039,503.

## IMPERIAL BANK

EARNINGS of the Imperial Bank of Canada for the year ended Oct. 30, 1943, covered 8 per cent dividends on the par value of the shares by a margin of $126,934, bringing earned surplus to $846,925, compared with $719,991 a year ago. The actual return to shareholders at present market values is about 3½ per cent on the capital employed.

Total assets are at a record high of $269,765,830, an increase of $26,000,000. Deposits are at a new high figure, $249,079,744, up $28,000,000. Cash or its equivalent, including notes or deposits with the Bank of Canada, totals $45,986,815. This compares with $41,156,961 formerly, and is over 18 per cent of the total liabilities to the public.

Quick assets, includihg call loans in Canada, now amount to $190,399,025, compared with total liabilities to the public of $250,932,514, or a ratio of approximately 75 per cent.

With deposits substantially higher, current loans are lower, resulting from reduction in borrowings by private business generally. Total of Dominion and Provincial securities maturing in less than two years now is $90,508,840, compared with $68,679,342 a year earlier. The same classes of securities maturing in more than two years now total $46,471,310, compared with $38,283,298 formerly.

Loans to provinces and to municipalities both have declined, the two together now standing at $3,096,418, compared with $3,577,089 a year ago. Current loans still are highly important, standing at $68,023,146 at the close of the year, compared with $75,468,641 twelve months previously.


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109



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the Year Ending 30th October, 1943

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward from last year | $ 871,510.11 | Dividends | $1,800,000.00 |
| Net profit after deducting Dominion taxes of $2,009,519.27 (of which $121,730.39 refundable under Excess Profits Tax Act) and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts | 2,777,019.70 | Transferred to Pension Fund | 382,685.27 |
| | | Written off Bank Premises | 350,000.00 |
| | | | $2,532,685.27 |
| | | Balance carried forward | 1,115,844.54 |
| | $3,648,529.81 | | $3,648,529.81 |

STATEMENT AS AT 30th OCTOBER, 1943

ASSETS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers | $135,009,445.52 |
| Notes of and Cheques on other Banks | 30,549,724.50 |
| Government and other Public Securities (Not exceeding market value) | 512,299,097.95 |
| Other Bonds and Stocks (Not exceeding market value) | 8,666,914.33 |
| Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover) | 27,435,197.09 |
| Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government | 700,000.00 |
| Total Quick Assets (75.10 per cent of Total Liabilities to the Public) | $714,660,379.39 |
| Loans and Discounts (After full provision for bad and doubtful debts) | 240,226,244.04 |
| Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers (See below) | 28,297,049.03 |
| Bank Premises | 13,329,692.09 |
| Other Assets (including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes amounting to $168,525.27) | 6,670,174.09 |
| Total Assets | $1,003,183,538.64 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in Circulation | $ 9,422,908.80 |
| Deposits | 913,879,392.81 |
| Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See above) | 28,297,049.03 |
| Total Liabilities to the Public | $951,599,350.64 |
| Capital Paid Up | 30,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund | 20,000,000.00 |
| Dividends declared and unpaid | 468,343.46 |
| Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account | 1,115,844.54 |
| Total Liabilities | $1,003,183,538.64 |

S. H. LOGAN, President — A. E. ARSCOTT, Executive Vice-President — S. M. WEDD, General Manager

# DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA)

## And Subsidiary Companies

### REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Your Directors submit herewith their Fifteenth Annual Report of the operations of your Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1943, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit and Loss, and Consolidated Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1943, as certified by your Auditors.

#### COMMENTS ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Consolidated Net Profits for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1943, amounted to $10,039,503, after absorbing all advertising and administration expenses, providing for all accrued taxes, provision for possible future inventory price decline, and reduction of net profits due to use of "last-in first-out" inventory accounting by United States subsidiary companies. The Net Profits as reported after deducting Preferred dividends were equivalent to $5.28 per share on the Common Stock outstanding.

During the fiscal year the sales of war alcohol by your subsidiaries to the United States and Canadian Governments, or at their direction, amounted to 64,700,000 proof gallons which were sold for $21,200,000. All such sales are subject to review by the Governments under re-negotiation or equivalent statutes and it is reasonably believed that the results will not be materially affected thereby.

Distillation facilities of the subsidiary companies having been devoted to the production of alcohol for war purposes during the past fiscal year, it was necessary to make purchases of both whiskies and spirits from outside sources. Such purchases of whiskies and spirits from outside sources were at prices in excess of the Company's normal production costs and with increased excise taxes on tax-paid inventory, and higher costs in general, resulted in a substantial increase in the total dollar value of inventories at July 31, 1943. However, the total quantity of maturing Inventories at July 31, 1943, showed a decrease of 10% from the quantities owned at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The United States subsidiary companies adopted the "last-in first-out" inventory method in determining cost of inventories of whiskies and spirits as at July 31, 1943. Had this method not been adopted, the reported profit would have been increased $2,530,000, after increased provision of $5,860,000 for Income and Profits taxes: in addition it would have resulted in an increase of $8,390,000 in the inventory assets of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. The use of the "last-in first-out" inventory method for United States Income and Excess Profits taxes is subject to review by the United States Treasury Department. It was also deemed prudent to provide an amount of $3,000,000 (including $1,000,000 set aside in the first quarter of the year) as a reserve for other possible future inventory price declines.

Since July 31, 1943, further substantial inroads have been made into the inventories. However, the purchase by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., and The Calvert Distilling Co., of Frankfort Distilleries Inc., at an approximate price of $43,000,000, has provided substantial additional inventories.

Our financial statements at July 31, 1943, as in previous years, are expressed in United States currency. The following general principles of exchange conversion were applied to items other than those located in or which originate in the United States: inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold were stated at the equivalent United States dollar cost at time of production or acquisition; other current assets, unexpired charges and current liabilities were stated at the official rate of exchange of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, at July 31, 1943; additions to capital assets during the year and profit and loss items, other than inventory sold, were stated at the prevailing control rates. As a result, a net exchange adjustment of $49,179 has been charged against the earnings of the year.

No provision has been made in the financial statements for possible taxes that may ultimately be payable in connection with the distribution to the Parent Company of dividends out of the undistributed surpluses of the United States subsidiary companies. The necessity for a complete distribution of these surpluses may never arise and the policy will be continued of providing for such taxes as may arise in the fiscal year in which dividends are paid to the Parent Company.

#### DIVIDENDS

The regular quarterly dividends payable in United States currency on the Preferred Stock, and four dividends totalling $2.22, per share Canadian currency, on the Common Stock, were paid during the fiscal year.

#### SURPLUS

After providing $5,429,933, for dividends and sinking fund appropriation, the consolidated earned surplus of your Company amounted to $36,146,224, an increase over the corresponding date last year of $4,609,570.

As a result of the purchase and cancellation of Preferred Stock of the par value of $1,301,200, capital surplus was increased by $1,301,200 and now amounts to $3,101,200.

Any distribution of Assets is presently subject to Governmental approval under Wartime regulations.

#### SALES

The consolidated net sales of your subsidiary companies amounted to $273,569,232. All selling and advertising expenses incurred during the year have been charged to cost of operations.

#### FINANCE

Consolidated current working assets, including unexpired insurance and other items chargeable to future operations, exceeded all liabilities, including long-term bank loans by $59,038,833 being an increase over last year of $6,032,528.

#### ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The United States subsidiaries acquired certain plants and assets during the year. These and additional manufacturing facilities, resulted in an increase at July 31, 1943, of $2,881,111 on account of Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.

#### CAPITAL STRUCTURE

13,012 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series were purchased and cancelled during the year for Sinking Fund requirements, at a cost of $1,142,269 which amount was charged to Earned Surplus, leaving 151,488 shares outstanding at July 31, 1943.

#### APPRECIATION

Your Directors are again pleased to express their appreciation of the loyal and faithful manner in which all the officials and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries have performed their duties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

S. BRONFMAN,
President

Montreal, November 12, 1943.

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1943

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earned surplus, balance July 31, 1942 | | | $31,536,654 |
| Sales, less freight and allowances | | $273,569,232 | |
| **Less:** Cost of goods sold | | 215,254,569 | |
| | | $ 58,314,663 | |
| Discounts, profit on grain contracts and miscellaneous income | | 562,948 | |
| | | $ 58,877,611 | |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | $25,392,303 | | |
| Directors' remuneration | 22,000 | | |
| Remuneration of executives, including those of subsidiary companies | 431,279 | | |
| Provision for insurance on lives of certain officers | 320,000 | | |
| Legal fees | 311,288 | | |
| Interest (net) | 521,618 | | |
| Provision for depreciation (see footnote) | 264,107 | | |
| Loss on disposal of capital assets | 94,899 | | |
| | | 27,357,494 | |
| | | $ 31,520,117 | |
| Provision for income and profits taxes: | | | |
| Income taxes | $ 5,466,958 | | |
| Excess profits taxes (less credits arising from debt retirement $1,030,000) | 13,234,477 | | |
| | $18,701,435 | | |
| **Deduct:** Post war refund credits | 270,000 | | |
| | | 18,431,435 | |
| | | $ 13,088,682 | |
| Provision for possible future inventory price decline | $ 3,000,000 | | |
| Provision for exchange adjustments | 49,179 | | |
| | | 3,049,179 | |
| Profit transferred to earned surplus | | | 10,039,503 |
| | | | $41,576,157 |
| **Deduct:** | | | |
| Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock | $ 779,953 | | |
| Dividends on Common Stock (Canadian $3,893,563) | 3,507,711 | | |
| Appropriated for the purchase and cancellation of Preferred Stock | 1,142,269 | | |
| | | | 5,429,933 |
| Earned surplus at July 31, 1943, per balance sheet | | | $36,146,224 |

NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to $1,782,419, of which $1,518,312 has been charged to cost of production and $264,107 as above.

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31, 1943

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

#### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Assets:** | | |
| Cash in banks and on hand | | $ 9,287,436 |
| Accounts receivable: | | |
| Canadian and United States Governments | $ 1,679,081 | |
| Other accounts receivable, after providing reserves of $2,003,349 for doubtful accounts | 14,760,352 | |
| | | 16,439,433 |
| Canadian and United States Government bonds (market value approximately cost) | | 238,739 |
| Inventories of whiskies and spirits as shown by Government records, warehouse reports and physical inventories, valued at cost (the "last-in, first-out," inventory method being used in the case of inventories of U.S. subsidiaries) including duty, taxes and freight where such have been paid, and inventories of raw materials and supplies at cost of purchase | | 65,198,415 |
| Deposits on grain futures purchase contracts (the aggregate amount of the contracts was $719,775, market value $783,000) | | 62,481 |
| | | $ 91,226,504 |
| **Unexpired Insurance and other items chargeable to Future Operations** | | 1,595,436 |
| **Post War Excess Profits Tax Refund** (estimated) | | 270,000 |
| **Sundry Investments and Advances** | | 482,359 |
| **Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment,** at cost with the exception of certain properties which are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal values of $888,192 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926, plus subsequent additions at cost | $32,741,396 | |
| **Less:** Reserves for depreciation and amortization | 13,391,461 | |
| | | 19,349,935 |
| **Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill,** at nominal amount | | 1 |
| | | $112,924,235 |

#### LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Liabilities:** | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | $ 5,725,569 |
| Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable August 2, 1943 | | 190,047 |
| Provision for Federal, Provincial, State and Municipal taxes in Canada and the United States | | 24,117,491 |
| | | $ 30,033,107 |
| **Advances under Bank Credit Agreement,** maturing 1948-1950 | | 3,750,000 |
| **Reserve for Possible Future Inventory Price Decline** | | 3,000,000 |
| **Reserve for Insurance on Lives of Certain Officers** | | 320,000 |
| **Reserve for Contingencies** | | 2,000,000 |
| **Capital Stock:** | | |
| Cumulative Preferred Stock: | | |
| Authorized—200,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock of the par value of $100 each United States currency | $20,000,000 | |
| Issued—Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series of the par value of $100 each United States currency, redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at $105 per share United States currency. | | |
| 182,500 shares issued | $18,250,000 | |
| 31,012 shares purchased and cancelled (including 13,012 shares purchased and cancelled during the year ending July 31, 1943) | 3,101,200 | |
| 151,488 shares outstanding | | 15,148,800 |
| Common Stock, without nominal or par value: | | |
| Authorized—2,300,000 shares | | |
| Issued and outstanding—1,753,870 shares | | 19,424,904 |
| **Surplus:** | | |
| Capital surplus arising from the purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series | $ 3,101,200 | |
| Earned surplus, per statement attached | 36,146,224 | |
| | | 39,247,424 |
| | | $112,924,235 |

The above consolidated balance sheet and related statement of earned surplus and profit and loss are submitted with our report to the shareholders, dated November 5, 1943, and should be read in conjunction with the "Comments on Financial Statements" appearing in the attached Report of Directors.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

S. BRONFMAN, Director.

H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

#### AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1943, and the consolidated statement of earned surplus and profit and loss for the fiscal year ending on that date. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances, except that it was not practicable to confirm receivables from the Canadian and United States Governments, with respect to which we have satisfied ourselves by means of other auditing procedures. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required and our examination included such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

We report that, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1943, and the accompanying statement of consolidated earned surplus and profit and loss sets forth the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the change in method of inventory valuation, which we approve, mentioned in the "Comments on Financial Statements" in the accompanying Report of Directors.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, November 5, 1943.

# Mines

BY JOHN M. GRANT

PRODUCTION at Beattie Gold Mines, suspended for the past six months due to a cave-in, is expected to be resumed next month. The rehabilitation work has made as good progress as could be looked for with present labor conditions and slow deliveries of supplies and equipment. The tonnage rate on resumption will be lower than formerly, until the "A" orebody is cleaned out and the new shaft finished, but should be around 600 tons daily. While closed down a small plant has been installed for treating low grade crude arsenic.

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A new peak was reached by earnings of Noranda Mines in the first nine months of the current year, profits of $3.85 per share comparing with $3.58 in the like period in 1942. The increase in earnings was partly due to larger investment income, better returns from Waite Amulet and Aunor having more than offset lower dividend payments by Pamour and Hallnor. Income from the company's subsidiary and affiliated operations, etc., may be $1.50 a share or more this year. In the three months ending September 30 net earnings were equivalent to $1.32 per share as against $1.30 in the previous quarter and $1.23 in the first three months of the year.

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A dividend of eight cents a share will be distributed by Kerr-Addison Gold Mines on December 30, which will bring the year's payments to 35 cents a share. This amount equals that of the disbursements made in 1942 and 1941. Dividend payments were initiated in August, 1940, with shareholders receiving 15 cents in that year.

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A program involving expenditures of around $1,000,000, which is expected once and for all to solve the problems preventing East Malartic Mines from attaining higher production and earnings, is reported about ready to get underway. One of the main proposals in the new campaign is the sinking of a five-compartment inclined shaft through which development will be carried to a depth of 4,000 feet vertically from surface, or 4,650 feet on the incline from the shaft collar. The new shaft will release some 500,000 tons of ore grading around $8 now tied up in the No. 3 shaft pillar.

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Through lack of labor, only 40 now as against a normal payroll of 110, Sheep Creek Gold Mines is unable to operate both mine and mill at the same time. Little development has been possible in the past year and a half, and recently the mill had to shut down to permit building up enough ore to carry operations over the winter. As a consequence, profits have been largely out of the question although the company's subsidiary, Zincton, is showing a fair profit. The district around Nelson, B.C., which includes the Sheep Creek, Salmo and Ymir areas, is perhaps the hardest hit in Canada because of wartime conditions, Sheep Creek being the only surviving gold producer.

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Dome Mines produced $471,514 during September from 41,900 tons of ore compared with an output of $471,474 from 44,000 tons of ore during August.

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MORE OR LESS PERSONAL—John Knox, who for 20 years has been general manager of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, is retiring from this position at the end of the year, but will continue as consulting engineer for the company. . . Two new directors have been added to the board of Steep Rock Iron Mines, D. B. McDougall of Montreal and John Stewart of New York and Buffalo, both of whom are associated with iron and steel companies. . . M. F. Fairlie, managing director of McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines for the past eight years, has resigned owing to pressure of other duties.